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DESCRIPTION OF INDIAN GENTLEMEN GRANTED INTERVIEWS  
BY HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CHELMSFORD, 1916—1917 .

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*Abbott, Mr. J. H., V. D.*—He was the Anglo-Indian representative on 27th Jan. 1917.  
the Imperial Council. President-in-Chief of the Anglo-Indian Empire League.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces said—"Mr. Abbott has his defects, and many people look upon his Abbott Mount scheme with suspicion; but in justice to him it must be said that he has worked hard for his community, and indeed shattered his health on that very thankless task."

He has a grievance in that the Anglo-Indian representative on the Legislative Council was replaced by a military representatives last year.

*Abbott, Mrs. Elizabeth.*—Has come out to India in connection with the 10th July 1916.  
Scottish Women's Hospitals, which have done splendid work in France and Serbia.

Introduced by Lady Cowdray and Lady Sydenham.

*Abdul Aziz Khan, Colonel Sardar.*—Afghan Envoy with the Govern- 6th May 1916.  
ment of India. 21st Sept. 1916.

*Abdul Ghafur Khan, Khan Bahadur, Khan of Zaida.*—He belongs to a Peshawar family of Usufzai Pathans. Zaida is a small place near Peshawar. He entered Government service as probationer in 1889 under Native Civil Service Rules and was promoted to his present position as District and Sessions Judge of Attock District, Punjab, in 1913. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him in 1902.

*Abdul Jubbar, Nawab, Khan Bahadur, C. I. E.*—A retired Presidency 26th Dec. 1916.  
Magistrate of Calcutta, and a highly respected leader of the Mahomedan community. Was for some time Prime Minister of the Bhopal State; was a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

*Abdul Majid, Muhammad, The Hon'ble Nawab, C. I. E., Barrister- 12th Mar. 1919.  
at-Law of Allahabad.*—Member, Legislative Council, United Provinces. Also Member, Board of Public Health, United Provinces, and an Ordinary Fellow of the Allahabad University.

*Abdul Qayum, K. B., C. I. E., Nawab Sahibzada.*—In recommending 8th April 1917.  
him for an interview the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, wrote as follows:—"There is no necessity for me to tell you anything about him as you know him well. To use a phrase which I have perhaps worn threadbare I will repeat that Afridis are the keystone of the Frontier Arch, and that I consider that their excellent behaviour through the war has been due more to the influence of Abdul Qayum than of anybody else. He has served in the Khyber since the Tirah Expedition of 1897 and his influence with the Afridis is very remarkable. He wishes to retire at the end of the war and owing to his exceptional probity and liberality will leave the service as a poor man."

*Abdulla Khan, Nizam-ud-Daula Zada Shahzada.*—In recommending him 10th July 1919.  
for an interview the Foreign Secretary wrote as follows:—"Nizam-ud-Doula Zada Shahzada Abdul Khan is anxious to have the honour of an interview with His Excellency.

He is a near relative of the Agha Khan, Lady Ali Shah being his aunt. But his real claim to recognition lies in the fact that he is one of the leading men of holy Nejj, and the Mesopotamian politicals are most anxious that he should be treated with all consideration.

The Governor of Bombay accorded him an interview.

If His Excellency would consent to see him for a few minutes, it would be a good thing I think."

The Foreign and Political Department Attaché will act as interpreter.



- 27th Dec. 1919. *Abdulla Yusuf Ali, Mr. (I. C. S. retired).—*
- 22nd Feb. 1921. *Abdur Rahim, Sir.—*
- 10th April 1917. *Abdur Rahman Khan, Khan, Chief of the Teri Khattaks—*In recommending him for an interview the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, wrote as follows :—  
 “Abdur Rahman Khan, who is a lineal descendant of the great Khushhal Khan Knattak, succeeded his father Nawab Abdul Ghafur Khan last year. He is quite a lad, but a promising one and will, I think, do well with careful handling.”
- 27th Dec. 1916. *Abdur Rahman, Nawab A. F. M., Khan Bahadur.—*Judge, Small Cause Court, Calcutta.
- 1st Oct. 1917. *Adit Prasad Sinha, The Hon'ble Mr.—*He represents the Municipalities of Tirhoot Division on the Legislative Council of Bihar. He is the first non-official Chairman of the Darbhanga Municipality. His interest in public affairs is considerable. Is an Honorary Magistrate of Darbhanga.
- 4th Mar. 1920. 23rd Aug. 1920.
- 8th Feb. 1917. 11th Nov. 1918. *Aftab Ahmad Khan, Mr., Barrister-at-Law, Aligarh.—*Is a Fellow of the Allahabad University, and a trustee and member of the Syndicate of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh. Was a Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces for three years from the 20th December 1909.  
 In recommending him for an interview the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces wrote as follows :—“Do you think that His Excellency would be able to accord the honour of an interview to Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan of Aligarh? He is the gentleman about whom I have written to His Excellency on a separate occasion, and he is also one of our most sincere and most deserving champions of Muhammadan education. His social position makes him not unworthy of an interview, if His Excellency could arrange to accord it.”
- 20th Feb. 1919. *Aftab Ahmad Khan, Sahibzada, Barrister-at-Law.—*Member of the Reforms Committee.
- 25th May 1919. *Agasti, B. N., Mr., Bar.-at-Law.—*In introducing him to Lord Ronaldshay His Excellency the Viceroy wrote as follows :—“I write this letter to introduce to you Mr. B. N. Agasti, Bar.-at-Law, whose domicile is in Bengal. Mr. Agasti was called to the Irish Bar and has letters of introduction from Lord Wimborne, as Viceroy of Ireland, from Sir James Campbell, the Chief Justice, and from various professors and others with whom he read when in Ireland. They all testify to his good character and diligence. Mr. Agasti is desirous of entering Government service of some kind, and as such appointments are usually made by or on the recommendation of the Local Government concerned I have advised him to apply to you in person.”  
 He is a younger brother of the Midnapur suspect Manindra Nath Agasti, but nothing to his personal discredit is known against him.
- 29th Jan. 1917. 22nd May 1919. *Ahmed, Lieutenant-Colonel Z. A., M. D., I. M. S. (retired).—*Is the first Mahomedan who entered the Indian Medical Service and retired in 1903 after 31 years' service. In 1872 he was presented to the Court of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria by the late Duke of Argyle, then Secretary of State for India. 10-30 a. m.
- 21st Sept. 1916. 15th Mar. 1917. 23rd Feb. 1918. 15th May 1920. *Ajab Khan, The Ho'nble Subadar-Major, Captain, Sardar Bahadur, I. O. M.—*He is a nominated (non-official) Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.  
 Your Excellency referred to him in your Council speech of the 5th September 1916.
- 8th Mar. 1917. *Ajmal Khan, Haziq-ul-Mulk, Hakim Mahomed.—*He is President of the Anjuman-i-Tibbia (the Medical Association of Delhi), and also physician to the Nawab of Rampur. Apart from his position as the best-known physician of the Unani system of medicine in Northern India, he is very influential in political circles and has been using his influence, so far as is known, to restrain the extreme party of young Mahomedans. The only recent fact of interest about him is that he asked Government for a large grant towards the building of a College for the teaching of Yunani medicine, which request was

He wanted a site for a Unani College at Delhi. It was promised by the Punjab Government, but the promise was withdrawn owing to the change of status of Delhi.

Was given a gold Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, 1st January 1915.

*Akram Husain, Sheriff-designate.*

Dec. 1918.

*Allen, Mr. G. B.—*

7th Mar. 1917.

*Alwar, Colonel His Highness Sawai Maharaja Sir Jey Singh Bahadur, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., of.*—His Highness Sawai Maharaja Sir Jey Singh was invested with ruling powers on the 10th December 1903 by Lord Curzon. The exercise of these powers was subject to certain restrictions which, however, were removed in January 1909.

18th Jan. 1919.  
26th Sept. 1919.  
4th Nov. 1919.  
26th Jan. 1920.  
10th Dec. 1920.  
16th Feb. 1921.

His Highness has been twice married—first to the sister of the Maharaja of Kishengarh, and secondly to a daughter of the Thakur of Khirsara in Kathiawar.

The State has, on several occasions, placed its forces at the disposal of Government, and much to the gratification of the Durbar 700 of the Infantry were despatched for service in China in August 1900. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914, the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government, and the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry and one squadron of the Alwar Lancers proceeded on active service.

*Amowan, The Hon'ble Raja Harihar Prashad Narayan Singh, O. B. E., of.*—Member, Legislative Council, Bihar and Orissa. The title of Raja is personal.

12th Mar. 1919.

*Andrews, Mr. C. F.*

15th Mar. 1918.

*Annamalai Chetty, The Hon'ble Rao, Bahadur S. Rm. M. A.*—Is an elected Member of the Council of State.

5th Feb. 1921.

*Aplin, The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel S. L., C. S. I., Commissioner, Mandalay Division, Burma.*

15th May 1918.  
22nd Mar. 1918.

*Arcot, The Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Muhammad Ali, Khan Bahadur, K. C. I. E., Prince of.*—Is a nominated Member of the Provincial Legislative Council.

7th Feb. 1918.

Was born on February 26th, 1882, and was educated at the Newton Court of Wards Institution, Madras; succeeded his father, Sir Mohammad Munawar Ali, K. C. I. E., in 1903; received the title of Khan Bahadur on June 22nd, 1897; was created a K. C. I. E. on January 1st, 1909, and a G. C. I. E. on 4th June 1917; elected by the Madras Muslim community to represent them on the Imperial Legislative Council, April 7th, 1910. He is the premier Mohammadan nobleman of South India and the acknowledged leader of the Muslims in the Madras Presidency.

*Arur Singh, Sardar Bahadur, C. I. E., of Amritsar.*—Is Manager of the Golden Temple, Amritsar. He received the title of "Sardar Bahadur" in June 1910 for his loyal behaviour, and is an Honorary Magistrate with 1st Class Criminal Powers. He is a Provincial Durbari and has the right of private entrée at Viceregal functions. He is well thought of by the District Officers, but as a Sikh of the old type, he is not popular with new Sikhs or Jat Khalsa. He was created a C. I. E. in 1913.

18th Sept. 1918.

*Asad Ali, The Hon'ble Mir Khan Bahadur.*—Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

17th Sept. 1918.  
26th Feb. 1920.  
24th Aug. 1920  
17th Feb. 1921.



*Baber Shamsheer Jang, General Sir, Rana Bahadur, K. C. I. E.*—He is the second son of Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsheer Jang Bahadur, Prime Minister of Nepal. Has the rank of Lieutenant-General and is in charge of the State Police Department. A quick-witted, enthusiastic young man, but more likely to be led than to lead. 29th April 1916.  
20th Jan. 1917.  
26th July 1917.

He is in charge of the six regiments of Nepalese troops in India and was created an honorary K. C. I. E. in February 1916 in recognition of his services.

He will present presents from his father the Maharaja.

He had interviews with Lord Hardinge.

*Baghat, Rana Durga Singh of.*—Baghat lies a few miles south-west of Simla, and extends from Solon to Subathu and Kasauli. The house of Baghat, a Rajput family, came originally from Dara Nagri in the Deccan, and acquired the State by conquest. Baghat ranks sixth among Simla Hill States. 14th Sept. 1917.

Rana Durga Singh was formally installed on the 23rd May 1913 and during his minority the administration of the State is being conducted by the late Rana's younger brother, Kanwar Amar Singh.

The Rana offered the services of the State on the outbreak of war in 1914.

The Rana is 16 years of age and speaks English.

*Bahram Khan, The Hon'ble Nawab Sir, K. C. I. E., K. B. E., of Dera Ghazi Khan.*—The Nawab is the head of the Mazari tribe in Dera Ghazi Khan and is a most loyal and useful border Chieftain. His word is law among the Baluchis of Dera Ghazi Khan and he is constantly employed on special work by the Agent to the Governor-General for Baluchistan. He is a nominated Member of the Punjab Legislative Council. He was promoted to K.C. I. E. in June 1912. 19th June 1916.  
2nd, Oct. 1919.  
26th July 1920.  
12th Oct. 1920.  
26th Mar. 1921.

He is a nominated non-official Member of the Council of State.

The Nawab does not talk English.

He had interviews with Lord Hardinge in 1912, 1913 and 1914.

*Bahreïn, the eldest son (and heir) of the Sheikh of.*—Major P. G. Loch will accompany him. 31st Jan. 1921.

*Baker, Mr. Herbert.*—

12th Mar. 1921.

*Banatvala, Colonel Sir H. E., Kt., C. S. I., Late I. M. S.*—Is a member of the Selection Board for Indian Medical Service Officers. Was lately Inspector-General, Jails, Burma. 19th Mar. 1921.

*Banarji, Sir Guru Das, Kt.*—Late a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, and formerly Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. 12th April 1916.

*Banerji, Mr. A. R., C. I. E., I. C. S.*—Born at Bristol on 10th October 1871. Entered Indian Civil Service as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 1895; served as district officer in the Madras Presidency; sent on Foreign service as Diwan (Prime Minister) to His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin, 1907—14; reverted to British service 1915, and appointed Collector and District Magistrate, Cuddupah; services placed at the disposal of Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, for employment as Member of the Executive Council of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. He is now Officiating Diwan of the Mysore State. 13th Sept. 1920.  
12th April 1916.  
21st. Mar. 1918.  
6th Sept. 1918.  
23rd Sept. 1918.  
11th Nov. 1918.  
30th Dec. 1919.  
7th Feb. 1920.  
23rd Feb. 1920.  
22nd April 1920.  
30th Aug. 1920.  
24th Feb. 1921.

*Banerjee, The Hon'ble Sir Surendra Nath, Kt.*—Is an Elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. He is the Editor and Proprietor of the *Bengalee*, chief organ of the Congress in India, which criticises strongly, usually rancorously, Government measures and individual Government officers. Active opponent of Partition of Bengal and in boycotting European goods.

He is a son of an old Calcutta Doctor; formerly in the I. C. S., from which he was dismissed during Lord Northbrook's time, not merely for falsification of records, but also for abuse of judicial powers to the injury of others in order to screen himself from the consequences of failure in performance of his duty. Is a professional agitator and democrat. He has been President of the Indian National Congress. He went home in 1909 as one of the two representatives of the Indian Press at Imperial Press Conference, 1909.

Lord Minto saw him, together with Mr. A. Chowdhury, in connection with Bengal Partition on 19th December 1905.

He was granted interviews with Lord Hardinge.

17th July 1918. *Baroda, Maharaj Kumar Darashil Rao Gaekwar of.*—

15th Mar. 1919. *Barton, Mr. W. P., C. I. E., I. C. S.*,—Judicial Commissioner, Peshawar.

4th Oct. 1917. *Bushahr, Raja Padam Singh of.*—The Rulers of this State are Rajputs and claim descent from Srikishn, a mythical hero of Benares. The present Ruler traces his ancestry back for one hundred and twenty generations. Bashahr ranks second in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States, and ninth among Native States in the Punjab.

5th Oct. 1918. The late Raja Shamsher Singh had no legitimate son. Shortly before his death, which occurred on the 4th August 1914, he was permitted to adopt Mian Padam Singh. His succession to the Chiefship of Bashahr was confirmed and he was duly installed as Raja by the Superintendent, Hill States, at Rampur on November 13th, 1914. He has as yet only limited powers and Mr. Mitchell, I. C. S., now (1916) acts as Manager.

Tika Dwindar Singh born in 1905 is the heir-apparent. He is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

20th Nov. 1917. *Bashir-ud-din Mahmud Ahmad, Hazrat Mirza.*—He was one of the members of the Deputation representing the Ahmadiyya Community (a sect of Mahomedans) which presented an address to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the 15th November. He was specially selected by the members of the Deputation for an interview with the Secretary of State for India.

30th Dec. 1919. *Bedford, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles, Kt.*—

14th Nov. 1917. *Bell, Mr. C. A., C. M. G.*—Political Officer in Sikkim.

28th Aug. 1916. *Benares, His Highness Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur*  
1st Nov. 1916. *G. C. I. E., of.*—He succeeded to the *gadi* on 13th June 1899. The family are Brahmins of the Bhumihar clan and their traditions go back to the year 1000. On January 1st, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of her late Majesty the Queen-Empress, his uncle was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and on his death in 1899 he was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son, the present Maharaja. On February 8th, 1899, the late Maharaja Bahadur had been granted the privilege as a personal distinction, of being addressed as "His Highness", and in September of that year the present Maharaja was granted the same privilege with the title of Maharaja Bahadur, also as a personal distinction. The Maharaja was created a G. C. I. E. on January 1st, 1898. He is entitled to a salute of 13 guns and was raised to the status of a Native Chief in 1910.

His Highness was appointed a Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council on the 24th of November 1909 and held the office up to 23rd November 1912.

His Highness is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. During the tour made in 1905-06 by His Majesty the King-Emperor when Prince of Wales, the Maharaja visited His Royal Highness and received the honour of an informal return visit. His Highness had an interview with Lord Hardinge in June 1914.

In August 1916 Sir James Meston wrote as follows:—

His Highness is exceedingly shy and it is very difficult to make conversation with him. But he is thoroughly good stuff all through. Since he obtained ruling powers, he has worked unceasingly for the benefit of his people, and with a relatively small income, has avoided all personal ostentation and put every spare rupee into the improvement of his State. He is introducing a very expensive and beneficial irrigation scheme; he is providing schools and dispensaries freely; and, what is probably a greater gift to the rural population than any other, he has given all his tenants occupancy rights and thus freed them from anxiety about disturbance in their holdings.

His loyalty during this war has been of the most signal description. He has over and over again offered—and offered in the utmost sincerity—himself

and everything that he possesses for His Majesty's service. It is a small State, with very little equipment; but he has exhausted his ingenuity to find gifts for the war, very often at marked personal inconvenience to himself and his family. I attach a note, showing some of the things which he has done to my personal knowledge; but the total pecuniary output is really not an adequate measure of the sacrifices which His Highness has made.

If, in spite of the Maharaja's stammering speech and uninteresting conversation, the Viceroy could give him a pat on the back, he would be immensely pleased. Perhaps I may add that he is a magnificent shot, and that almost his only amusement is the destruction of tigers; he would like the Viceroy to ask him how many he has slain.

#### APPENDIX.

Gifts by His Highness the Maharaja of Benares in connection with the War—

	Rs.
1. Lady Chelmsford War Hospital; this is the Maharaja's town house in Benares, which he has equipped in the most admirable way as a hospital containing 150 beds for Indian troops. His expenditure up to date has been ... ..	26,500
2. Maintenance of the above hospital, with all its requirements, which is estimated <i>annually</i> at ... ..	76,000
3. Miscellaneous expenditure in adapting the house for hospital purposes ... ..	10,300
4. Ambulance Tonga Corps, with ponies and drivers complete. This has already gone to Basrah and His Highness is ready to provide another section if required. The recurring cost is Rs. 1,300 a month and the expenditure up to date has been ... ..	67,500
5. Contribution to Hospital-ship <i>Loyalty</i> ... ..	15,000
6. Contribution to Provincial War Fund ... ..	25,000
7. Contribution to I. I. R. Fund ... ..	7,500
8. Minor donations to War Funds ... ..	3,400
9. Petrol Launch, a particular hobby of His Highness, which he has sent out to Basrah for military purposes ... ..	9,860
10. Tents presented for hospital purposes; value ... ..	19,000
11. Forty-six cavalry horses given to the Army; he offered 100, but only 46 were selected; value ... ..	18,400

*Besant, Mrs. Annie—*

4th Nov. 1917.

*Bharatpur, Brajindra Sawai Kishan Singh Bahadur, Lieutenant His Highness Maharaja Sri, of.—*

19th June 1919.  
21st Aug. 1920.

*Bahawalpur Council of Regency, Members of the.—*The Chief Secretary of the Punjab Government wrote as follows:—

9th Aug. 1920.

“The members of the Bahawalpur Council of Regency have asked for the honour of an interview with His Excellency. They are up here for about a month to discuss questions connected with the Lower Sutlej Canal Project.

The Council consists of four members: Maulvi Sir Rahim Bakhsh, K. C. I. E. (President), who was, as you will remember, a member of one of Lord Southborough's committees, Nawab Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan, Tiwana, C. I. E., O. B. E., a cousin of Sir Umar Hayat's and formerly British Agent at Kabul, Khan Bahadur General Muhammad Abdur Rahman Khan and M. Muhammad Din.”

*Bhopal, Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum of.—*Her Highness succeeded to the *masnad* in 1901. She received the following decorations:—G. C. I. E. in 1904, G. C. S. I. in 1910 and the Imperial Order of the Crown of India in 1911. Her Highness visited England in 1911; attended the

31st Oct. 1916.

Coronation in London of His Majesty King George V; and after touring on the Continent of Europe, returned to India *via* Constantinople, the Holy Land and Egypt. Her Highness enjoys a salute of 19 guns in British territory and of 21 guns in her own State, is deeply interested in education and initiated the scheme for the Higher College for Chiefs.

1st Nov. 1916.  
8th Nov. 1919.  
13th Feb. 1921.  
1st April 1921.

*Bhor, Highness Maherban Shankar Rav Chinnaji of.*—His Highness succeeded to the *gadi* in 1874. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. He was granted a personal salute of 9 guns in 1903 and this was raised to 11 guns in 1911.

11th Sept. 1916.  
10th Jan. 1917.  
22nd Mar. 1917.  
19th June 1917.

*Bhupendra Nath Basu, The Hon'ble Mr.*—Is an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Is an Attorney of the High Court and is senior partner of Messrs. B. N. Basu & Co., the Calcutta firm of attorneys. A staunch supporter of the Indian National Congress. For many years an active member of the Calcutta Corporation. Was previously on the Imperial Legislative Council from 1910 to 1913. Has been a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. He has been an Extremist, but of late has moderated his views and is inclined, if not to be a supporter of Government, to do all he can in the interests of law and order. At one time he was said to be a friend of Lala Lajpat Rai.

He had interviews with Lord Hardinge.

6th Sept. 1920.

*Bhutto, The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz, O. B. E.*—Member Imperial Legislative Council.

16th Sept. 1916.

*Bilaspur (Kahlur), His Highness Raja Bije Chand, C. S. I., of.*—The Chiefs of this State trace their descent from a ruling Rajput family in the south-west of Rajputana. Bilaspur ranks second amongst the Simla Hill States, and eighth among Native States of the Punjab. Raja Bije Chand was born on the 27th January 1873. He succeeded his father in 1889, being then about 16 years of age. During his minority the State was under a Council of Regency. He was invested with full powers in 1893. His administration was at first quite satisfactory, but after some years became the reverse, and frequent disobedience of the orders of Government caused trouble. Affairs reached a climax in 1901-02, and the Raja was called upon to appoint a Wazir approved by Government and to submit to certain conditions, which he accepted after considerable demur, but subsequently repudiated his acceptance. He was in consequence deprived of his powers as a Ruling Chief, and the State was administered by a Manager appointed by Government. In May 1908, however, sanction was conveyed to the restitution of the Raja's powers, subject to a certain conditions, on the understanding that all the terms to be imposed would remain in force only for one year, after which the Raja would be under no special conditions except the general obligation of consulting the Superintendent, Hill States, in all important matters.

The area of the State is 448 square miles, and the population 92,525. The revenue is estimated to be Rs. 1,90,000. Bilaspur, the capital, is situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, about 30 miles above Rupar. The Raja is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

His Highness attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 on which occasion he was appointed a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

His Highness had interviews with Lord Hardinge.

His Highness always presents the following articles to His Excellency which are made in his own State :—

- (1) a khud-stick or alpenstock of bamboo ;
- (2) a small box of embroidered bark or wood ;
- (3) a pot of musk.

It is assumed that this practice may be followed on this occasion.

October 1920.

*Biseshar Dass Daga, Rai Bahadur.*—

17th Sept. 1918.

*Bishan Dutt Shukul, The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur*

3rd Feb. 1991.

*Blakeway, Lieutenant-Colonel D. B.*—Revenue Commissioner, Peshawar.



*Bose, Kailas Chandra, Rai Bahadur Sir, Kt., C. I. E.*—He is an Honorary Magistrate; Member of the Calcutta Corporation; has been for many years one of the leading citizens of Calcutta. His many public services have been recognised by the grant of the title of Rai Bahadur in 1895, the C. I. E. in 1900, the gold Kaisar-i-Hind Medal in 1909 and a Knight in 1916. 2nd Jan. 1917.

*Bose, The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sir Bipin Krishna, Kt., C. I. E.*—Government Advocate, Nagpur; born on 20th January 1851; educated at the Presidency College, Calcutta; in addition to his legal labours Sir Bipin has always devoted his time and energies towards public objects. He is one of the founders of the Morris Memorial College and its governing Council. In 1898 he served as a member of the Famine Commission of that year, having previously been Honorary Secretary of the Central Provinces' Branch of the Indian Charitable Relief Fund. In 1899-1900 he again served in this capacity. He was appointed to his present post as Government Advocate in January 1888; but on the occasion of his appointment to the Imperial Council in 1899, he resigned the appointment. October 1920.

*Buchanan, Sir George, Kt., C. I. E., M. I. C. E.*—Staff Indian Expeditionary Force "D". 7th June 1917.

*Buck, Mr. E. J., C. B. E.*—Press Correspondent. 31st May 1920.

*Buldeo Das Birla, Rai Bahadur.*—Banian of Messrs. George Henderson and Company; founder of several charitable institutions and has given away some lakhs of rupees during the war. Jan. 1920.

*Baldeo Das Dudwawala, Seth.*—Share-broker, recently gave a lakh and a half to the Merwari Hospital; Rs. 30,000 for the Kalighat Square and Rs. 20,000 to feed the poor on peace day. Jan. 1920.

*Bundi, Raghubir Singh, H. H. Maharao Raja Sir, Bahadur, G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., K. C. S. I., of.*—His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singhji Bahadur was invested with full governing powers on the 9th January 1890. He was created a K. C. I. E. in 1894; K. C. S. I. in 1897; G. C. I. E. in 1901, and G. C. V. O. in January 1912. 7th April 1916.  
9th Nov. 1917.

His Highness the Maharao Raja is assisted in the administration by a State Council.

The capital is 22 miles from Kotah on the Nagda-Muttra Railway which passes through Bundi territory near Patan and Kapran.

The Bundi family are very closely connected with that of Jodhpur (Marwar) by marriage, the present Chief having at different times married two sisters and a niece of Maharaja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur and his two brothers having each married into the same family. The late Maharaja Sardar Singh of Jodhpur married a sister of the Maharao Raja who is thus uncle to the present Maharaja of Jodhpur.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. The present Chief has had the honour of interviews with Lord Elgin at Ajmer in November 1896, and Lord Curzon of Kedleston at Calcutta in March 1901. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India visited the Bundi State in November 1902 for the first time. The Chief attended the Coronation Durbars at Delhi in January 1903 and December 1911.

He has had interviews with Lord Hardinge.

*Bundi, His Highness the Maharaja of.*—

13th Feb 1919.

*Burdwan; The Hon'ble Maharaj-adhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahatab, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., I. O. M., Bahadur of.*—Among Bengal noblemen ranks next after the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad. Is an elected Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. The title of "Maharajadhiraja Bahadur" is hereditary. 12th April 1916.  
27th Dec. 1916.  
22nd Feb. 1921.

*Burges, The Reverend R.*—He is the General Secretary of the India Sunday School Union, Jubbulpore. 13th June 1918.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces recommends that he should be granted an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy.





*Calcutta, The Most Reverend the Bishop of—*

2nd Oct 1917.

*Cardew, The Hon'ble Sir Alexander, K. C. S. I.—*

19th Mar. 1917

*Charanjit Singh, Sardar of Kapurthala.*—He is the son of late Kunwar Suchet Sing who rendered valuable services to the Government during the Mutiny, and received a *Khilat* from the Supreme Government. Is an Honorary Magistrate at Jullundur with 2nd class criminal powers.

8th Aug. 1916.

12th Mar. 1919.

Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who was consulted in 1912, remarked about him as follows:—

“His Honour could not recommend this on the grounds of family alone, though, as a cousin of the Maharaja of Kapurthala and being in receipt of large allowances from the State under the orders of the Secretary of State, he is a person of consideration, and stands, *qua*-family, in the same position as the late Sardar Partab Singh. He is well behaved and quite deserves the honour of an interview if His Excellency has time.”

He had interviews with Lord Hardinge.

He had an interviews with His Excellency on 8th August 1916.

*Chatterji, The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lokit Mohan.*—Principal, Jagannath College, Dacca, Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

5th Jan. 1920.

26th Feb. 1920.

28th Aug. 1916.

*Chatterji, Sr Pratul Chandra, Kt.*—Is a retired Judge of the Punjab Chief Court. Was Judge for 14 years and discharged his duties to the satisfaction of the people and of the Government. Before his appointment to the Court, he had, as a member of the local bar, a high reputation, which he well sustained as a Judge. He has done useful work also as Fellow and Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University. Though a Bengali he has been one of the leaders of public thought in the Punjab for over 36 years, and has always exercised a wise and moderate influence. In 1908 the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab strongly recommended him for the honour of Knighthood (which was conferred on him on 1st January 1909) and stated that it would be much appreciated by the moderate Hindus of the province.

Has been a Member of the Provincial Legislative Council.

He had interviews with Lord Hardinge.

He was for a short time (in 1914-15) Chief Minister at Nabha. He could not get on with the Maharaja and resigned.

*Chaudhuri, The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali, C. I. E., Khan Bahadur.*—

5th Jan. 1920.

*Chintamani, The Hon'ble Mr. C. Y.*—Is a Member of the Provincial Legislative Council.

8th Mar. 1918.

Was born in April 1880. Educated at Maharaja's College, Vizianagram was Assistant Secretary to the Indian Industrial Conference 1906-1909 and has been the Editor of the *Leader* of Allahabad, one of the best conducted Indian dailies in the English language since October 1909. He joined the Indian National Congress in 1898 at Madras and has since been one of the most zealous Congressman; Secretary, First Indian Industrial Conference, Benares, 1905; he compiled and published a volume of essays and addresses on Indian Social Reform and the Speeches and Writings of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in 1901.

*Chirakal, M. R. Ry., Rama Varma Valia, Raja of.*—Is a non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly.

28th Feb. 1921.

*Chitnavis, Sir Gangadhar Madho, K. C. I. E.*—Is a Landholder and an Honorary Magistrate in the Central Provinces.

23rd June 1917.

4th Oct. 1917.

14th Feb. 1920.

Born 1863; educated at the Free Church Institution at Nagpur and Elphinstone College, Bombay.

He comes of a family which has long been prominent in the Central Provinces. In pre-British times many members of the Chitnavis family were in the service of the Bhonsle Rajas of the State of Nagpur, to whom they furnished a long line of Chief Secretaries, Ambassadors and Prime Ministers. Mr. Chitnavis was appointed President of the District Council of Nagpur in 1888, which position he has filled ever since with credit. Has been a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. He took part in much important legislations, including the Import Duties Bill, the Criminal Procedure Code and the

Central Provinces Tenancy Bill. In recognition of his legislative work he was created a O. I. E. in May 1895 and a K. C. I. E. in 1911.

At the Coronation of the late King Edward VII Mr. Chitnavis was elected to be the representative of the Central Provinces.

He was Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress at Nagpur and was stoned by the Extremists.

He is well spoken of by high officials.

In your speech of 5th September 1916 in the Imperial Legislative Council Your Excellency mentioned him as follows:—"In welcoming you today I should like to refer to the absence of one who has long assisted in your debates, being, I am informed, the most senior Member of the last Council. I refer to Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, who has sat in this Council for a period of about 12½ years. We shall all, I am sure, regret that he has felt unable to embark on a further term of office amongst us."

- October 1920. *Chitnavis Mr. S. M., I. S. O.*—Retired Deputy Commissioner.
- 12th Jan. 1917. *Chundra Shum Shere Jung Buhadur Rana, Maharaj Sir, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., G. C. V. O., &c.*, Prime Minister of Nepal.—Is an Honorary Major-General of the British Army and Honorary Colonel of the 4th Gurkha Rifles.
- 10th April 1917. *Close, Mr. H. A., C. I. E.*—Inspector-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province.
- 31st Oct. 1916. *Cochin, His Highness Raja Rama Varmah of.*—Is a new Chief, having succeeded to the *gadi* in 1914. He enjoys a salute of 17 guns. He is shy and nervous, but of good intelligence.
- 7th Nov. 1919.
- 12th April 1916. *Cooch Behar, His Highness the Maharaja Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur of.*—Succeeded his brother in 1913. Married a daughter of the present Gaekwar of Baroda in 1913. Is entitled to a salute of 13 guns.
- 21st Sept. 1917. *Couchman, The Hon'ble Mr. M. E., I. C. S.*—Is a nominated official Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.
- 7th Feb. 1920. *Crum, The Hon'ble Mr. W. E., O. B. E.*—
- 17th Dec. 1918. *Cuming, Mr. A., I. C. S.*—District Judge, Alipore.
- 29th Jan. 1917. *Curle, J. H., Mr.*—In recommending him for an interview Sir Arthur Lawley said as follows:—

I shall be exceedingly obliged if you will accord an interview to my friend, Mr. J. H. Curle, the bearer of this letter.

Mr. Curle is on a voyage round the Empire to bring before our Colonies and Dependencies the financial aspect of the war and to point out in what manner Imperial interests can best be served in the matter of Imperial Finance. He has the blessing of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and "the authorities" in Downing Street, and I venture to hope that you may be willing to give him the opportunity of discussing the matter with you.

In introducing him in 1917 Lord Willingdon wrote as follows:—

This letter is to introduce Mr. J. H. Curle who has come out to India with letters of introduction to me from my cousin Bob Brand which I am enclosing, and also as you will with letters from McKenna and others.

He has already been to Egypt to explain the financial situation and the necessity for all parts of the Empire doing their full part, and he is here now to urge the same here.

With a view to our doing a "big thing" in getting money for the new loan, I should be very grateful if you would let me invite him to go round my Presidency, and particularly to the Ruling Chiefs, with a view to giving them information as to the necessities of the situation.

I should be grateful too if you would grant him an interview; Lawley has probably told you all about him. I think we might make much use of him just now.

15th Mar. 1917. *Curtis, Mr. Lionel.*—

1st Nov. 1916. *Cutch, His Highness Maharaj Shri Mirza Raja Sawai Sir Khengarji Bahadur of.*—His Highness succeeded to the *gadi* in 1876 and was invested with

full powers in 1885 and in the same year he was granted the title of "Sawai Bahadur". He was gazetted a G. C. I. E. in 1887. He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay. He enjoys a salute of 17 guns.

*Cutch, His Highness Maharav Sir Khengarji Bahadur, G. C. I. E., Rao of.*—Cutch is an important Native State in the Bombay Presidency. The ruling family are the decendants of Lakha, the son of Jara, whose ancestors reigned at Tatta in Sind. The present Chief was born in 1866. He succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in 1876, and was invested with full powers in 1885. In the same year he received the title of "Sawai Bahadur". He was gazetted G. C. I. E. in 1887 after taking part in London in the ceremonies in connection with the Jubilee of her late Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria. He is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. 8th Feb. 1917.

His Highness has offered to continue his monthly contribution of Rs. 45,000 for another year for maintenance of all Indian Infantry regiment at the front and which has been accepted.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.



*Dacca, Nawab Khwaja Habibulla, of.*—Son of the late Nawab Sir Khwaja Salimullah Bahadur, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., of Dacca. The title of “Nawab” is hereditary. 27th Dec. 1916.

*Dadabhoy, The Hon'ble Mr. M. B., C. I. E., Bar.-at-Law.*—Is an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council (Central Provinces). In 1908, when Mr. Dadabhoy was recommended for Council, the Chief Commissioner remarked that he was as much a commercial man as a lawyer, had large investments, both in mining and cotton, and was much interested in industries. He has written books on the Central Provinces Tenancy Act. His loyalty is unquestioned and he commands general confidence. He was created a C. I. E. in 1911. 7th Sept. 1916.  
Oct. 1920.

*Daljit Singh, Raja, Sir K. B. E., C. S. I.*—Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, 1913—15; appointed Member of Council of Secretary of State for India in March 1915. Was created a C. S. I. in June 1914 and a Raja in January 1917. Has been appointed Chief Minister, Kashmir State. 24th Jan. 1917.  
14th June 1917.  
7th Feb. 1918.  
8th Nov. 1919.

*Darbhangha, The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Sir Rameswar Singh Bahadur, G. C. I. E., K. B. E., of.*—Member of the Bihar and Orissa Executive Council. (Appointed on 1st August 1912.) 12th April 1916.  
28th Aug. 1916.  
2nd Jan. 1917.  
19th Mar. 1917.

Succeeded his brother in 1898, and is one of the largest zemimars of Bihar and Orissa. Was created a K. C. I. E. in June 1902. In 1899 was granted the title of Maharaja Bahadur, which was made hereditary in 1907. He gave the munificent sum of 8 lakhs to the Famine Fund of 1900 and his contributions to many other charities are large. He was a Member of the Police Commission. 21st Sept. 1917.  
4th Oct. 1917.  
27th Nov. 1917.  
28th Nov. 1917.  
2nd Sept. 1918.  
13th Dec. 1918.

He offered a statue of the late King-Emperor for Calcutta, but on the advice of the Lieutenant-Governor he contributed one lakh of rupees to the Bengal Provincial King Edward Memorial Fund instead. 17th Dec. 1918.  
31st Dec. 1919.  
8th Jan. 1920.

He was created a G. C. I. E. in 1915. 11th Mar. 1920.  
12th July 1920.

He was one of the main promoters of the Hindu University Scheme and read the address at the laying of the foundation stone at Benares. 23rd Aug. 1920.  
5th Feb. 1921.  
19th Mar. 1921.

He had an interview with Your Excellency in Calcutta.

*Statement by the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal:—*

“Darbhangha” does not belong to this Province. He is the greatest landlord in Bihar and Orissa and one of the richest men in India. He is an orthodox Soti Brahmin of Mithila. At present he is the Indian Member of the Executive Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa. He is paying a visit to Calcutta where he has some house property.

The Maharaja succeeded his brother in 1897. He is a clever—shrewd—man and personally manages his enormous estates in addition to such work as he does in his capacity of Member of Council.

I believe the private life of the Maharaja is above reproach; as a landlord he is not gentle, and he finds the restrictions of the Bengal Tenancy Act at times irksome.

Owing to his great wealth, the Maharaja is besieged by applications for assistance from public and private bodies. He has just given Sir Leonard Rogers Rs. 50,000 for the Tropical School of Medicine; but he is not at all keen now-a-days to subscribe to purely Bengal projects. The Biharees think that all the golden eggs should go to Bihar. For long the Maharaja nursed a grievance. He gave 2½ lakhs to Sir Andrew Fraser for the Prince of Wales Hospital (Medical College), Calcutta, and he hoped he would be honoured with the Order of G. C. I. E., but Sir Andrew Fraser left India and nothing happened. I believe Darbhanga told Lord Hardinge the story and did not receive much sympathy; but Lord Hardinge got him to accept the post on

the Executive Council of Bihar and Orissa, and subsequently insisted (so the story goes) on Darbhanga becoming responsible for the Hindu University Scheme (of which he is President) and then he got a G. C. I. E.

12th Aug. 1916. *Das, The Hon'ble Mr. M. S., C. I. E.*—Is a Member of the Provincial Legislative Council. Leading Indian in Orissa and head of the Indian Christian community in that province. He has served more than once in the Bengal Legislative Council and is a most patriotic Oriya. He was recommended for the C. I. E. by Mr. Bourdillon, the Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which was conferred on him in 1904,—not only on account of his personal merits, but also as an encouragement to a backward province. Has been a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

In 1915 he suggested the sending of a few thousand workmen to help with the outturn of munitions required and was told that the suggestion would be borne in mind.

He headed the deputation which presented the All-India Christian address and which was presented to Your Excellency on 1st August.

He had interviews with Lord Hardinge.

27th July 1918. *Davidson, The Reverend Harold F., M. A., R. N.*—Chaplain H. M. S. "Fox".

9th July 1917. *Davies, Mr. Arthur*,—Principal, Law College, Madras.

31st May 1920. *Davood Khan, Mirza Sir, K. C. M. G.*—Consul-General for Persia.

24th Jan. 1917. *de la Fosse, The Hon'ble Mr. C. F., M. A.*,—Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces.

October 1920. *Deor, Raja Bahadur Baghuji Rao of*—Born in 1872. In 1861 the British Government conferred the title of Raja Bahadur of Deor on the late Janoji Saheb Bhonsla, father of the present Raja Bahadur, in recognition of his position as the adopted son of the Dowager-Rani and the title of Raja has been made hereditary.

7th April 1916. *Deputations from Punjab Chiefs* :—Patiala, Bhawalpur, Jind, Nabha and Kapurthala.

October 1920. *Deshpande, The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. G.*—Is a Member of the Central Provinces' Legislative Council.

11th Oct. 1916. *Dew, Lieutenant-Colonel A. B., C. S. I., C. I. E.*—Political Agent, Kalat, and in charge of Bolan Pass.

31st Oct. 1916. *Dewas (Junior Branch), His Highness Raja Malhar Rao Baha Saheb Puar of*.—He succeeded his uncle, Narayan Rao Dada Saheb Puar, by adoption. After he had completed his education at the Daly College, Indore, His Highness was invested with ruling powers, subject to the general financial control of the Agency in 1897 which has now been withdrawn.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Raja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. His Highness received the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the first class on 14th June 1912.

7th April 1916. *Dewas (Senior Branch) His Highness Raja Tukoji Rao Puar, of*.—Raja Tukoji Rao II was succeeded by Rukmangad Rao who adopted Krishnaji Rao II, who died in October 1899, and was succeeded by Kesho Rao Bapu Sahib, the elder son of his elder brother. Kesho Rao, who was installed with the title of Tukoji Rao III, was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and the Mayo College, Ajmer. He is married to a daughter of the Maharaja of Kolhapur.

27th Jan. 1919. *Dewas (Senior Branch), His Highness Maharaja Sir Tukoji Rao, Puar, K. C. S. I., of*.—His Highness was installed with the title of Tukoji Rao III; was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has married the daughter of the Maharaja of Kolhapur and has a son, Yuvaraj Shri Vikrama Sinha Rao Nana Sahib Maharaj, who was born on 4th April 1910.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, on which occasion he was made a K. C. S. I.

On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the war, the title of Maharaja was conferred upon His Highness as an hereditary distinction.

*Dhar, His Highness Maharaja Sir Udaji Rao Puar, K. C. S. I.,* 13th Feb. 1921.  
*K. B. E., of—*

*Dholpur, His Highness the Maharaj Rana Udaibhan Singh of.—The* 1st June 1916.  
State is under the Eastern Rajputana State Agency and has an area of 1,155 square miles yielding a revenue of Rs. 12,09,043.

His Highness, who was born in 1893, succeeded to the *gadi* in March 1911. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma examination and won several prizes. After a short course of training at the Imperial Cadet Corps, His Highness paid a short visit to Europe, from which he returned in September 1912. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th October 1913. He is a 15-gun Chief.

On the outbreak of war with Germany the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. The Durbar also lent their house at Agra to the military authorities for the use of the Army Clothing Factory.

The State possesses over 800 regular troops.

His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

He had interviews with Lord Hardinge.

*Dhrangadhra, H. H. Maharaja Sir Ghanshyamsinhji Ajitsinhji, K. C. S. I.,* 14th Mar. 1917.  
*of—*

His Highness Ghanshyamsinhji is the principal Chief in Jhalavad, the northern district of Kathiawar, and is the head of the Jhala clan of Rajputs. He succeeded the late Sir Ajisinhji, K. C. S. I., who died on the 8th February 1911.

His Highness received his primary education at Dhrangadhra, and was subsequently sent to the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. In 1904 he was sent to England for further study. His Highness has one daughter, aged two years, and three sisters, one of whom was married to Maharaj-Kumar Mansinhji of Partabgarh. The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

*Dighapatia, The Hon'ble Raja Pramada Nath Roy of.—Is a Member of* 12th Mar. 1921.  
the Council of State. He is the son of the late Raja Promatha Nath Roy Bahadur and is a leading Zamindar who spends a considerable portion of his time in the district; was a Member of the late Imperial Legislative Council; a man of loyal views.

*Dinajpur, Maharaja Sir Girija Nath Ray Bahadur, K. C. I. E., of.—A* 27th Dec. 1916.  
great zemindar and highly respected by all classes

*Dixit, The Hon'ble Mr. M. R.—Is a Member of the Central Provinces' Legislative Council.* October 1920.

*Donald, The Hon'ble Sir John, K. C. I. E., C. S. I.—Resident in* 19th Sept. 1917.  
Waziristan.

*Dube, Mr. S. C.—In introducing him to the Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp the* 2nd Aug. 1917.  
Hon'ble Sir James Walker wrote as follows:—"Mr. S. C. Dube, who is going up to Simla to attend the English Educational Conference, has asked me for a letter of introduction to you. He is Chairman of the District Council and a man of moderate and intelligent views and has been helpful in war charity work. I have no doubt he will do his best in the discussion of a thorny subject.

He is ambitious of an interview with the Viceroy, and if this can be managed, deserves it."

In forwarding the above letter the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp said—"I send you the enclosed from Sir James Walker regarding Mr. Sita Charan Dube, one of the delegates of the Conference. If I may make a suggestion, I think Mr. Dube would be fully satisfied if His Excellency had a few words with him tomorrow evening at the party."



21st Sept. 1916.

12th Mar. 1919.

*Dumraon, Maharaja Bahadur Keshava Prasad Singh of.*—He is a big Zemindar of Dumraon in the District of Shahabad (Bihar) and was the plaintiff in the Dumraon suit which was compromised in the Calcutta High Court soon after the Province of Bihar came into existence. As a result of the compromise he obtained the estate of great wealth and historic name in Bihar. The title of Maharaja Bahadur is personal.

In recommending him for an interview the Hon'ble Mr. LeMesurier wrote as follows:—"I am desired to write this letter for the purpose of introducing to you Babu Keshava Prasad Singh, Zemindar of Dumraon, in the District of Shahabad, the present representative of a family of great wealth and historic name in Bihar.

2. The Zemindar is anxious for the privilege of an interview with the Viceroy, and if His Excellency can grant it without inconvenience, Sir Charles Bayley thinks it would be well to do so both on account of Babu Keshava Prasad's position as one of the great Zemindars of Bihar and as an encouragement to him to bring his affairs into order and to administer his Estate properly. He is making satisfactory efforts in both directions".

He had an interview with Lord Hardinge.

He had an interview with His Excellency on 21st September 1916.

*Faiyaz Ali Khan, K. C. I. E., K. C. V. O., C. S. I., of Pakasu, the* 23rd Jan. 1917-  
*Hon'ble Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Dowla Muhammad Sir.*—In character and merit the Nawab stands first among the leaders of the Mahomedan community in the United Provinces. He received the title of C. S. I. after his deputation to the Coronation in England of His late Majesty. For years he has been President of the Trustees of the Aligarh College, and in March 1906 he received His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Aligarh; he has spent large sums of money on bridges and on hostels in the above College. The title of K. C. I. E. was conferred on him on 28th June 1907, and he was made a K. C. V. O. on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar, 1911. He is a Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council. He is now the Prime Minister of Jaipur.

*Faridkot, His Highness Raja Brij Indar Singh, Bahadur of.*—An 11-gun 5th July 1917.  
 Chief.

The Faridkot Rajas are sprung from the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs.

For services rendered during the First Sikh war, the Faridkot Chief, Sardar Pahar Singh, obtained the title of Raja and a grant of territory. Faridkot ranks 13th in order of precedence amongst the Native States of the Punjab.

Raja Balbir Singh Bahadur was born on the 30th August 1869, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1898 on the death of his father, Raja Bikram Singh. He died on the 11th February 1906, and was succeeded by his nephew, Brij Indar Singh, who had been adopted by him as heir. Brij Indar Singh was formally installed as Raja by the Commissioner of Jullundur on the 15th March 1906.

His Highness has been trained in administration work by an officer of the Indian Civil Service, who was appointed his tutor and guardian.

On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Durbar's offer of their Imperial Service Sappers was accepted. They were sent to British East Africa where they have rendered valuable services. The Durbar have also subscribed liberally and patriotically to the various War Funds.

The Raja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

*Fateh Ali Khan, Kazilbash, C. I. E., Nawab.*—Head of the well-known 25th May 1916.  
 Turkish family of the Kazilbash tribe which first migrated from the west 22nd July 1919.  
 coast of Caspian (now part of the Russian territories) with Nadir Shah, the famous invader of India and settled in Kabul where they exercised considerable influence and authority and were in possession of hereditary estates.

Some of the members of the family, while being under their Oriental Master, rendered most valuable service to Government during the First Afghan campaign.

In 1839, when the British Army first entered Kabul, one of the ancestors of the present Nawab—Ali Raza Khan—rendered invaluable services to Government in connection with commissariat supply, &c., and later in 1857 in raising a large force with great sacrifice. He had to fly from Afghanistan and subsequently with several members of his family and a considerable following of his tribe rendered first-rate service through the mutiny. In recognition of these services he was granted a talukdari of one hundred and forty-seven villages, worth about Rs. 15,000 per annum, and was created a hereditary Nawab in 1864, and settled in Lahore.

Fateh Ali Khan succeeded his uncle Sir Nawazish Ali Khan, K. C. I. E., who rendered excellent military services in 1890 and inherited his estates and the title of "Nawab" and became the representative of the family with a high seat in Provincial Durbars. The Nawab has followed good examples of his predecessors and worthily maintained the reputation of the family. In 1897 he was nominated a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council and a Fellow of the Punjab University. In 1902 he proceeded to England as one of the representatives of the Punjab for the Coronation of His Majesty the King,

and in 1903 was invited as an official guest to the Delhi Durbar, at which he was invested with a C. I. E. In 1904 he was made an Additional Member of the Governor-General's Council. The Nawab's devotion and loyalty to the British Government is unflinching. He is a liberal subscriber to all charitable causes and has earned the respect of all classes both as a public-spirited citizen and as one of the leading Mahomedan noblemen of the Punjab. He was one of those who were presented to the Prince of Wales in 1906.

Is very active in the cause of the proposed Shiah College.

He speaks very little English.

He had interviews with Lord Hardinge.

31st Oct. 1916.

16th Sept. 1918.

24th Feb. 1920.

*Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, The Hon'ble Sir, C. I. E., C. B. E., Kt.*—Is a nominated (non-official) Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. He is a mill-owner and merchant of Bombay. The Governor of Bombay, in recommending him for a Knighthood, wrote as follows :—

"I recommended Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim strongly on the last occasion. I know no one here who has more richly deserved the honour or whose services to the public have been more catholic. Alike in the Municipal Council and in the Legislative Council, he has done most useful work. His charities have been large, and the Moslem High School at Poona, of which I recently laid the foundation stone, is due entirely to him. Of the mill-owners of Bombay he is one of the most enlightened and his advocacy of better housing for mill-hands has been very useful. To me, throughout my period of office, he has been a most loyal and valuable helper in many good causes, which popularity with all communities has enabled him to further. On strong personal grounds I again recommend him for an honour which he has well earned."

He was knighted on the occasion of the King's Birthday, 1913.

16th July 1918.

27th Feb. 1919.

14th Mar. 1921.

*Freeland, Major-General H. F. E., O. B., D. S. O., M. V. O.,—*

*Fremantle, Mr. A. W.*—Late of Agricultural Department.

*Froom, The Hon'ble Mr. A. H.*—He represents the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the Council of State.

*Gajraj Jung Thapa, Lieutenant-Colonel.*—Outgoing Nepalese Minister. 25th May 1916.

In recommending him for an interview in 1913 Sir Henry McMahon wrote as follows:— 18th Dec. 1920.

“The writer of the enclosed has recently taken the place of the former Representative of the Nepal Government, accredited to the Government of India.

I did not know whether His Excellency will be able to give him a brief informal interview to enable him to convey the respects of the Nepal Government, but it would be well if he could spare a moment.

Gajraj Jung Thapa speaks English well.”

He had interviews with Lord Hardinge.

*Gall, R. B. L., Mr.*—Deputy Chairman, Employment and Labour Board. 10th July 1919.

*Gandhi, Mr. M. K., Barrister-at-Law.*—The well-known South African leader. He was given a Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal in recognition of his services during the South African crisis. 7th Feb. 1917.  
17th Feb. 1917.  
5th Mar. 1919.

*Ganga Ram, Rai Bahadur, C. I. E., M. V. O.*—Born in May 1851. Entered India Public Works Department in 1873; Executive Engineer, 1883; Superintendent, Coronation Durbar Works, Delhi, 1903; retired in 1903; Superintending Engineer, Patiala State; retired 1911; Consulting Engineer, Delhi Durbar, 1911. 20th Sept. 1920.

*Ghosh, Sir Chandra Madhab, Kt.*—Late a Judge of the Calcutta High Court. Officiated as Chief Justice. 12th April 1916.

*Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah, The Hon'ble Mr.*—Appointed Minister for Self-Government and Public Works in January last. Was a member of the old Legislative Council for Sind. 31st Mar. 1921.

*Ghuznavi, Mr. A. K. Abu Ahmed.*—Was an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. 22nd May 1918.

In introducing him to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy (Lord Hardinge) in 1911 Sir W. Duke wrote as follows:—“Mr. Ghuznavi has suffered very much from ill-health, and tells me that he has been a constant absentee from the Imperial Council, and has failed to make the acquaintance of many of the Members. He has now completely recovered and is taking a very active part in public business here (Dacca). You will find him a gentleman with a very wide range of ideas, as he has studied both in England and on the Continent. He is very popular with all classes here, and is perhaps interested in education more than in anything else.”

*Gidhaur, Maharaja Sir Ravaneshwar Prasad Singh Bahadur, K. C. I. E., of*—Succeeded to the title in 1885. Belongs to the Rajput family which claims descent from Raja of Badri. The family were rewarded for Mutiny services, and the title of Maharaja was made hereditary in 1877. Received K. C. I. E. in 1895. 2nd Jan. 1917.  
30th Dec. 1918.

He erected the Minto Tower in honour of Lord Minto's visit to Gidhaur in February 1910.

He had an interview with Lord Hardinge.

*Gidney, Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. J., F. R. S., F. R. C. S., I. M. S., (retired).*—Is the President of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association. 20th Sept. 1920.

*Girdharilal Agarwalla, Lala.*—Represents the Agra Division Non-Mahomedan Rural constituency. Is a Vakil of the High Court of Judicature, Allahabad. 12th Mar. 1921.

*Girdwood, Dr. H. D., B. A., F. R. G. S., F. R. P. S.*—Dr. Girdwood was employed in 1914 under the Government of Bombay in writing text-books. On the outbreak of war he volunteered to undertake propaganda work on behalf of the Government of India and in a cable to His Excellency the Viceroy he promised to do £ 1,000 worth of work at his own expense. This offer he subsequently raised to £ 5,000. 2nd Feb. 1920.  
5th May 1920.

At the instance of the Government of India Dr. Girdwood was sent to France as the accredited agent of the Government of India under the title of Geographer and Historical Photographer on behalf of the Government of India. During the three years from September 1914 to September 1917 Dr. Girdwood delivered 866 lectures on the subject "With the Empire's Fighters" illustrated by cinematographic films. Over 250,000 children visited the film during school hours and over 100,000 essays on the work of Indian troops were written by school children. 20,000 wounded troops were invited free to see the production and 30,000 members of the Boy Scouts, Church Lad Brigades, &c., witnessed the exhibition. Over 300 sympathetic articles on the work of Indian troops and Indian aspirations appeared in 135 of the leading London and Provincial papers. Seven special articles illustrated with photographs from the film have been written by Dr. Girdwood and published in the *Windsor Magazine*.

The campaign in England ended in June 1918. By that time 1,803 lectures had been delivered; millions of people, including one million school children, had seen the films; hundreds of articles sympathetic to India had appeared in the press and thousands of essays on the work of Indian troops had been written by school children. Dr. Girdwood claims that by his efforts the loyalty, devotion and accomplishments of Indian troops had become a household word in the United Kingdom. He further claims that Mayors, Editors, Directors of Education and other public men were influenced by him in private conversation at interviews, dinners, &c., and that generally his work was instrumental in creating an atmosphere favourable to Indian aspirations.

Similar tours were undertaken in the United States and Canada. Dr. Girdwood now proposes to deliver his lectures in India at his own expense and hopes to raise Rs. 1,00,000 to be devoted to any charity His Excellency may select.

22nd Mar. 1918.

*George, Mr. R. E. Gordon.*

24th Jan. 1917.

*Godley, The Hon'ble Mr. J. C., M. A., C. S. I.,—*Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

8th Oct. 1919.

*Gondal, His Highness Thakur Saheb Sir Bhagvatsinhji Sagramji, G. C. I. E., of.*—Has received his education in the Rajkumar College and studied at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degrees of M. D. and LL. D. He is also F. R. C. P. and F. R. S. (Edinburgh), D. C. L. (Oxford) and a Fellow of the Bombay University. Himself a scholar and author, he takes a great interest in education and has built a large college, on the boarding school system, for the education of the sons of Girasias or land-holders. He has established the only Girls' High School in the province of Kathiawar and was the first to start a travelling dispensary and an asylum for the maintenance of the poor who are unable to earn their own living.

The State was, on account of its importance and advanced administration, raised from the 2nd to the 1st class in 1887. The Chief, who holds a *sanad* of adoption, was appointed K. C. I. E. in the same year and G. C. I. E. in 1897. His Highness has been elected a patron of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, Hindu Division, Bombay.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

22nd July 1920.

*Gopal Singh, The Hon'ble Captain Sardar, O. B. E.*—Is a non-official nominated Member of the Punjab Legislative Council.

He belongs to the family of Bhagowala of the Kahilon Jat caste, claiming descent from the Pawar Rajputs of Ujjain. Succeeded his father, the late Sardar Richpal Singh, in 1908. The family, of which Sardar Gopal Singh is the head, owns 850 acres land in Gurdaspur, a small tea garden at Gajian in Kangra, and 200 acres *mnafi* in Bhagowala, Gurdaspur, yielding about Rs. 3,676 per annum.

The title of O. B. E. was conferred on him in 1919.

October 1920.

*Gour, Dr. H. S., D.C.L., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law.*—

6th Jan. 1920.

*Grazebrook, Mr. W. O.,* President, Bank of Bengal.—

18th Dec. 1920.

*Gunha Bikram Rana, Brigadier-Colonel, C. I. E.*—Incoming Nepalese Minister.

*Gupta, Sir Krishna Govinda, K. C. S. I.*—He joined Indian Civil Service in 1873 (second at the final examination); passed through all the grades in Bengal; Secretary, Board of Revenue, 1887; Commissioner of Excise, 1893; Divisional Commissioner, 1901; Member, Board of Revenue, 1904, being the first Indian to hold that appointment; Member, Indian Excise Committee, 1905; on special duty in connection with the Fisheries of Bengal, 1906; deputed to Europe and America in 1907 to carry on fishery investigation, as a result of which a new department has been organised to conserve and develop the provincial fisheries; nominated to the India Council, 1907, being one of the two Indians who were for the first time raised to that position; retired from India Office on completion of term, March 1915.

27th Dec. 1916.  
6th Jan. 1917.  
20th Mar. 1917.  
19th Dec. 1918.  
22nd Dec. 1919.

*Gurbakhsh Singh, Bedi, Bava Sir, Kt., C. I. E.*—Is a well-known personage of the Rawalpindi District and held in very great esteem by both Sikhs and Hindus. Is an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Provincial Civil Service, an Honorary Magistrate with 1st class criminal powers and also an ordinary Fellow of the Punjab University. His influence is always for good; he rendered great assistance to Sir George Roos-Keppel in calming the Hindus of Peshawar who were in fear of another outbreak such as occurred in 1910.

20th Sept. 1918.  
24th June 1920.

He was a Member of the Afghan Peace Conference at Rawalpindi in 1916.

He was created a C. I. E. in 1911 and a Kt. in 1916.

*Gurdon, Lieutenant-Colonel B. E. M., C. I. E., D. S. O.*—Political Agent, Phulkian States.

8th May 1916.

*Gursarai (Jhansi), Srimant Raja Balkrishna Rao, Bhao Sahib of.*—He was born on the 14th July 1841. The personal title of Raja was conferred on him in January 1911 on account of his personal position and as head of a distinguished family and for his continued loyalty which was proved as far back as 1857, when he was wounded by mutineers. He is an Honorary Magistrate of the second class.

22nd Mar. 1917

Sent to Delhi with a letter of recommendation from Mr. Holms.

*Gwalior, H. H. Maharaja of.*—

7th Nov. 1919.



- Hafiz Saifulla.*— 16th Oct. 1919.
- Hari Ram Goenka, Rai Bahadur, C. I. E.*—Banian of Messrs. Graham and Company; Sheriff in 1917. Honorary Presidency Magistrate. Jan. 1920.
- Hari Singh, Raja Sir, K. C. I. E., of Kashmir.* 17th Dec. 1918.  
5th Mar. 1919.
- Harnam Singh, Raja Sir, K. C. I. E.*—He is the uncle of His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala, and has long been connected with the management of the extensive property owned by the latter in Oudh. Was a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council and afterwards of Punjab Legislative Council. For his various public services he was created a K. C. I. E. on 31st December 1898 and in 1907 he received the title of Raja. 8th July 1916.
- He had interviews with Lord Hardinge.
- He is a prominent Indian Christian and has three sons, all of whom were educated at Harrow and Cambridge. One was in the I. M. S., and was killed in France after earning the Military Cross. Another is Maharaj Singh, C. I. E., Assistant Secretary in the Education Department.
- Hatwa, Maharaja Bahadur Guru Muhadeva Asram Prashad Sahi of.*— 19th Aug. 1916.  
12th Mar. 1919.
- Belongs to a Baghochhia Brahmin family, that claims to have been settled as Rajas in the District of Sagan for 102 generations. At the time of the Santal insurrection, and again during the Mutiny of 1857, one of the ancestors of the Maharaja rendered most valuable services to the Government and was rewarded at the close of the Mutiny with grant of a portion of the confiscated estates of the rebel Kunwar Singh. The late Maharaja Sir Krishna Partab Sahi received a medal of distinction at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877 on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, and in 1889 he was created a K. C. I. E. He died in 1896 leaving the present Maharaja as a minor. During his minority the Hatwa estate was under the Court of Wards. He was installed on the *gaddi* in 1914.
- The title of Maharaja Bahadur is personal.
- He had an interview with Lord Hardinge.
- The interview has been recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa.
- The Maharani, his mother, was granted an interview at the same time with Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford.
- He had an interview with His Excellency on 19th August 1919.
- Haworth, Lieutenant-Colonel L. B. H.*—Political Agent and His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Muscat. 12th Sept. 1918
- Hertz, W. A., The Hon'ble Mr., C. S. I.*—Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. 8th Sept. 1919.
- Higginbottom, Mr. Sam, M. A., B. Sc.*—Superintendent, Ewing Christian College, Mussoorie. 21st June 1917.
- Hill Tippera, His Highness Maharaja Manikya Birendra Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur of.*— 31st Dec. 1919.  
24th Feb. 1921.
- Hira Singh, Subadar-Major and Hony. Captain, M. B. E.*—Aide-de-Camp to His Honour the Lieut.-Governor, Bihar & Orissa. 7th July 1920.
- In recommending him for the M. B. E., which was awarded in June 1919, the Lieutenant-Governor, Bihar and Orissa said—"Throughout the war Captain Hira Singh has exerted himself in various forms of war work. He has received a *Sanad* from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in recognition of his recruiting services in that Province, and he was the main-stay of my own recruiting campaign of last autumn. He has also given to the Commander-in-Chief's Comforts Fund for Indian Troops a sum of more than Rs. 4,000, being the proceeds received during the war from his share of a jagir granted to his father for services during the mutiny."
- Hogg, The Hon'ble Mr. Malcolm, N. (Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.)*— 21st Sept. 1917.  
25th Sept. 1918.
- An elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.
- Holberton, The Hon'ble Mr. E. J., C. B. E., Burma.*—Sir Reginald Craddock has referred to him in recent correspondence. 12th Mar. 1921.
- Holmes, The Revd. W. H. G.*—Oxford Mission Hostel of St. Luke. 19th Dec. 1918.
- Hopkinson, Dr. E.*—Member, Industrial Commission ... 7th Mar 1917.
- Hukam Chand, Seth, Rai Bahadur.*—Is the leading financier of Central India and one of the wealthiest in India. About 20 years ago he inherited from his father, Seth Sarup Chand, a fortune of about Rs. 15 lakhs and a flourishing business, with its head-quarters at Indore and branches in Bombay and 31st Mar. 1917.  
(At Gwalior.)



Calcutta, dealing in opium, cotton, grain and silver. He at once developed the business; and when Mr. Bosanquet first knew him in 1903, he was operating largely in cotton and grain. In the closing years of the opium trade with China, he made his mark as a successful speculator. He then went into the mill business, and started the United Malwa Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill at Indore, of which he is a Director and one of the largest shareholders. Subsequently he built another mill of his own at Indore. Both are flourishing concerns. In the past two years he is credited with having made enormously successful speculations in cotton, and at the present date, while he owns to a fortune of over two crores, he is generally supposed to possess between four and five crores.

His energies have been chiefly devoted hitherto to amassing his fortune. But he has spent considerable sums in philanthropy, including the endowment of a large *dharamsala* in Indore city, donations of Rs. 50,000 to the King Edward Hospital and Rs. 25,000 to the King Edward Hospital Medical School in the Indore Presidency, and contributions of several lakhs for the education of the Jain community (to which he belongs) in the Bombay Presidency. As a Jain, and therefore opposed to the taking of life, his contributions towards the war have hitherto been restricted to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, to which he has only contributed Rs. 10,000. He has now announced an investment of Rupees one crore in the War Loan.

He was granted the title of "Rai Bahadur" in the King's Birthday Honours of 1915, but aspires (hence his War Loan contribution) to higher honours, if possible a Baronetcy, for which his name has just been put forward by the Maharaja Holkar.

He has two sons, the elder of whom is in the Calcutta branch of the Firm.

His private life is irreproachable, except for an incident in December 1910 when he sought to bribe the Deputy Opium Agent in Malwa (by offering to speculate for him) to supply him, in advance of other traders, with any official orders about to issue with regard to opium. For this offence Sir Michael O'Dwyer forbade him to enter the Indore Residency Area, but cancelled the order after it had been in force six months, and afterwards received him at the Residency. The incident was brought to notice when he was recommended for the title of "Rai Bahadur".

*Ibrahim Haroon Jaffer, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur.*—Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. 26th Feb. 1920.

*Ibrahim Rahimtoola, The Hon'ble Sir, Kt., C. I. E.*—Is an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. A merchant and Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Was invited as a representative of the Mahomedan community to attend the Conference held in Simla to discuss the question of the Mahomedan representation on the reformed Legislative Councils. He was knighted on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar, 1911. 14th Mar. 1917, 27th Mar. 1920.

Is Chairman of the Bombay Millowner's Association.

*Ichalkaranji, Narayanrao Govind Ghorpade, Chief of*—He is the present Jahagirdar of Ichalkaranji, a Feudatory Estate under Kolhapur. Was born in 1872 and succeeded to the estate as adopted son of the late Jahagirdar in 1876. Was educated at the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and at the Elphinstone College, Bombay. Was invested by the Political Agent on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur with the powers of his Jahagir in June 1892. 23rd Sept. 1920.

In recommending him for an interview the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay wrote as follows:—"The Chief of Ichalkaranji has asked His Excellency to give him a letter of introduction to His Excellency the Viceroy. His Excellency informed the Chief that he could not do this, but he would be grateful if you could let His Excellency the Viceroy know that the Chief intends to visit Simla in the near future.

As you know, the Chief's main preoccupation at present is his dispute with the Kolhapur Durbar on the subject of the adoption which he made and that case is now before the Government of India; but I am to say that His Excellency does not think that there would be any objection to His Excellency the Viceroy according an interview to the Chief of Ichalkaranji, if His Excellency thought fit.

As the Chief intends to stay for some time in Simla, His Excellency would also be grateful if you could see your way to helping him to get to know any of the residents there."

*Indore, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Tukoji Rao Holkar Bahadur, G. C. I. E. of.*— 23rd June 1920.

31st Oct. 1916.

*Jhabua, His Highness Raja Udai Singh of.*—His Highness was adopted by the late Raja Gopal Singh. He succeeded to the *gadi* in 1895 and was granted full powers in his State in 1898. He is entitled to be received in separate Darbar by His Excellency the Viceroy, but not to a return visit. He enjoys a salute of 11 guns.

7th April 1916.

5th May 1919.

22nd May 1919.

8th Nov. 1919.

*Jhalawar, His Highness Raj-Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I., of.*—The State was created in 1838 from part of the territories belonging to Kota. In 1896 the then Maharaj-Rana was deposed and the greater portion of its territories returned to Kota. The title of Maharaj-Rana was changed to Raj-Rana and the salute reduced from 15 to 11 guns.

He is descended from an ancestor of Raj-Rana Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kota, and was chosen as ruler of the new State as being the most suitable person among the family of the Jhalawar Sardars.

He was educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer, and was installed with powers on the 6th February 1899; he carries on the administration of the State with the assistance of a Diwan. His Highness has one son. The latest reforms, introduced into the State, are the British Postal system and British Currency. His Highness attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi in December 1911. He applied to Lord Minto to go home to study for the Bar, but was refused. The Revenue of the State is over five lakhs (£30,000).

Lord Hardinge granted him an interview on the 14th July 1913.

8th July 1916.

27th July 1917.

19th June 1919.

26th Aug. 1920.

*Jogendra Singh, Sardar.*—His father was given estates in Oudh for services during the Mutiny, to which he succeeded, and is a Taluqdar of Oudh. Was formerly Home member of the Patiala State. Is very keen on educational matters, and has written several times on rural education. He has written many books in English and contributes to various magazines and newspapers.

He is running an experimental farm with steam-plough, &c., in the Punjab, on one of the new Colonies.

He had interviews with Lord Hardinge.

He is interesting on Sikh politics and on the political situation in the Punjab and United Provinces generally.

4th Nov. 1916.

*John, Mr. Edwin.*—Head of the manufacturing firm of Messrs. John & Co., which has been established here, in various forms, for about a century. Has suffered through the gambling which takes place on the price of his yarn and which has depressed it unduly and wishes such gambling to be stopped.

A papal knight (St. Gregory).

Jan. 1920.

*Johur Mull Khemka, Seth.*—One of the leading Merwaris of the old school.

12th April 1916.

*Jones, Mr. J. A.*—Editor, *Statesman*.

October 1920.

*Joshi, Mr. M. V.*—Tahsildar, Berar, on special duty.

Jan. 1920.

*Joynarain Poddar, Seth.*—Banian of the Bank of Bengal.

30th Sept. 1919.

*Jubbāl, Bhagat Chand, Raja of.*—Jubbāl lies east of Simla between Sirmur and Rampur. The family is Rajput. Jubbāl became independent after the Gurkha War. Jubbāl ranks seventh in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Rana offered his own and his brother's personal services, he also contributed to the War Fund.

2nd Octr. 1916.

The Chiefs of this State are allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during the Viceroy's term of office.

9th Oct. 1919.

*Jwala Prashad, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice.*—Was born on July 12th, 1848; is the grandson of Munshi Girdhari Lal, Tahsildar of Kanauj, who, at the risk of his life, saved the Government Treasury in his charge in 1857. His father Munshi Dharin Narain was Government Pleader and a *raīs* of Farrukhabad. Pundit Jwala Parshad appeared successfully for his Pleadership examination in 1874; in 1880 he was appointed Government Pleader for the Farrukhabad District and then for the Arrah District with an excellent reputation, and was, on the recommendation of Sir Charles Bayley, appointed Pleader Judge of the Patna High Court. He was given the title of Rai Bahadur in 1915 in recognition of his public services.

He had an interview with Lord Hardinge.

*Kamini Kumar Chanda, The Hon'ble Mr.*—Is an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council from Assam. 25th Sept. 1916.  
22nd Mar. 1917.  
17th Sept. 1917.

Is a member of the Shillong Bar and was formerly a member of the local Council. 14th Mar. 1918.  
23rd Sept. 1919.  
15th Mar. 1920.  
21st Aug. 1920.

*Kanika, The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo, O. B. E., of.*—Is an Elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. 16th Sept. 1916.  
21st Sept. 1917.  
11th Mar. 1918.  
16th Sept. 1920.

He is the recognised leader of the Zeminders of Orissa. He has been a Member of the Provincial Legislative Council. The title of Raja was conferred on him in 1910.

He had interviews with Lord Hardinge.

*Kanhaiya Lal, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, Rai Bahadur.*—Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh. Joined the service 22nd April 1891 as Munsif; Assistant Sessions Judge, September 1908; second Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, July 1912; author of an "Elementary History of India" and a treatise on moral culture in Hindi and Urdu. 9th Oct. 1920.

*Kapurthala, His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., of.*—The Kapurthala Chiefs belong to the Ahluwalia family and rank 5th in order of precedence among the Native States of the Punjab. The present Chief succeeded to the *gadi* in 1877 and was invested with full powers in 1890. Though he now shows signs of taking increased interest in public affairs, the Raja has hitherto paid insufficient attention to the administration of his State and has spent a large part of his time since his investiture in visits to Europe and hill stations in India. The administration is now conducted under the general supervision of the Raja by a Council appointed in the latter part of 1901. 8th May 1916.  
18th May 1916.  
28th Jan. 1920.

The State furnished a contingent of 700 men, which did good service during the last Afghan War, and its Imperial Service Troops took part with credit in the operations in Tirah in 1897.

The Raja enjoys a salute of 11 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency. He was present at Lahore on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in November 1905. A few years ago the Raja married a Spanish lady, whose position as a Rani was not recognised by the Government, and she is therefore not invited to any party, dinner, or lunch at Government House.

In connection with the war he offered to place his Imperial Service Troops at the disposal of the Imperial Government when required and expressed his willingness to make available the whole resources of his State.

*Kapurthala, Paramjit Singh, Tikka Saheb of.*

*Karam Chand, Rai Bahadur.*—In recommending him for an interview the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, wrote as follows:—"Who has done very well. He is a banker and contractor who has helped the civil and military authorities a great deal. He has subscribed very liberally to War Funds and has recently put 3½ lakhs into the War Loan." 7th July 1919.  
10th April 1917.

*Karauli, His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhanwar Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal, G. C. I. E., of.*—Succeeded to the *gadi* by adoption on 14th August 1886. His Highness has full ruling powers. The administration of the State is carried on by a Council of which His Highness is the President. No Viceroy has ever visited the State, though Lords Lansdowne, Elgin and Curzon have exchanged visits with the Chief in Agra. The Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government on the outbreak of war; Rs. 11,500 has been subscribed for war funds and Rs. 20,000 has been given for war purposes. 7th Nov. 1917.

*Kashmir, Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. B. E., of.*— 28th Mar. 1921.

*Kasim Bazar, The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi, K. C. I. E., of.*—Is an Elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. 11th Sept. 1916.  
27th Dec. 1916.  
22nd Mar. 1917.  
15th Sept. 1917.  
18th Sept. 1918.  
27th Dec. 1919.  
27th Aug. 1920.  
26th Mar. 1921.

He is the 6th most important Hindu Nobleman and Zamindar in Bengal. Is President of the Bengal Landholders' Association and was an elected Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. The title of Maharaja was conferred on him in 1898. He was created a K. C. I. E. in June 1915.

He presented a portrait of Lord Hardinge to the Council Chamber at Simla which was unveiled before a large gathering on 28th September 1915.

He had interviews with Lord Hardinge.

He represents the West Bengal Non-Mohamedan constituency on the Council of State.

12th Mar. 1921. *Kaye, Lieutenant-Colonel C., C. S. I., C. I. E., C. B. E.*—

October 1920. *Kelkar, The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. K.*—Is a Member of the Central Provinces' Legislative Council.

29th Mar. 1919. *Khadir Nawaz Khan, Khan Bahadur.*—In recommending him for an interview the First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad said:—"Gentleman mentioned is highly respected. Retired Collector of Madras Presidency and Resident recommends short interview if Viceroy can spare time."

10th April 1917. *Khan-i-Zaman Khan, Nawab.*—In recommending him for an interview the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, wrote as follows:—

"Son of the late Sir Muhammad Akram Khan, K. C. S. I., Nawab of Amb and Upper Tanawal, the only tribal Chief who has been able to come, the Mehtar of Chitral having been prevented by disturbances in Laspur and the Nawab of Dir by illness and by the apprehension of disturbances on the Dir-Swat Border. The Nawab of Dir will, however, be waiting to see His Excellency at Chakdara. Khan-i-Zaman Khan has done me extremely well during the war. At a time when disturbances were expected in the Black Mountain he placed all the resources of his little State at my disposal and I have no doubt of his loyalty to Government, although he is not prepared to show open hostility to the Hindustani fanatics—his close neighbours—without a guarantee of active support from us. He has incurred a certain amount of odium with the C. I. D. in regard to the Hindustani fanatics, but I am satisfied that the people really at fault were his four ministers—four brothers—who have now left him and whom I intend to arrest. He has difficult position, but he has done very well so far, and if he continues to do well till the end of the war, I intend to recommend that his personal Nawabi should be made hereditary."

2nd Feb. 1918. *Khaparde, The Hon'ble Mr. G. S., B. A., LL. B.*—Is a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. Is also a Vakil of the Bombay High Court.

18th June 1918. *Kincaid, The Hon'ble Mr. C. A., C. V. O.*—Is a nominated official Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

21st Sept. 1917. *Kishangarh, Major His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., of.*—Was born on 1st November 1884. He succeeded his father, the late Maharajadhiraja Sir Sardul Singh Bahadur, G. C. I. E., on the latter's death, which took place on 18th August 1900. His Highness has no heir, natural or adopted. His Highness served with distinction for over two years in the Imperial Cadet Corps; and, after completing his further education, was entrusted with ruling powers on 11th December 1905. His Highness was made an Honorary Captain in His Majesty's Army in March 1908, and an Honorary Major at the Coronation Durbar on the 12th December 1911. The title of K. C. I. E. was conferred on His Highness on 1st January 1909, and that of K. C. S. I. at the Coronation Durbar on the 12th December 1911.

The State is administered by a Council, consisting of one Chief Member and two Members of Council, presided over by His Highness the Maharaja.

On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914, the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. His Highness the Maharaja offered his personal services which were accepted, and His Highness proceeded on active service to Europe, with the Indian Expeditionary Force, in September 1914. His Highness was appointed to Sir John French's Staff on the 7th December 1914, and returned to India, owing to ill-health, on the 20th February 1915.

1st Nov. 1916. *Kolhapur, Colonel His Highness Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj of.*—His Highness succeeded to the *gadi* in 1884 and was installed in 1894. He received the following titles:—G. C. S. I. in 1895, G. C. V. O. in 1903, G. C. I. E. in 1911 and "Maharaj" in 1900. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the Cambridge University during his stay in England when he was there for the Coronation ceremony. He was appointed to the honorary rank

7th Nov. 1919.

of Colonel in the Army in 1915. He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and Governor of Bombay. He enjoys a salute of 21 guns, of which 2 are personal. Kolhapur is the premier State in Bombay and the Chief exercises considerable influence.

*Kotah, Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur of*—His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1889. He received full powers in 1896. His Highness is a very good administrator and is keen on *shikar*. He received the honorary rank of Major in 1903 and was appointed Honorary Lieutenant Colonel in 1915. He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. On the outbreak of war with Germany he offered his services for the front. He enjoys a salute of 17 guns. 1st Nov. 1916.

*Kotla, The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh of*—Local head of the Jadon clan of Rajputs, and the first Rajput in these provinces to get the B. A. degree. Has done much for Rajput education by keeping going the Balwant Rajput High School in Agra and is an important member of the Committee which runs it. He inflicted a signal defeat on the opposition party headed by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who tried to seize the management and use it to enlarge his political influence. 4th Nov. 1916.

The Raja was before the recent election a Member of the Viceroy's Council and is still a Member of the local Council.

*Krishna Kishore, Dewan.*—Rais and Honorary Magistrate, Lahore. In recommending him for an interview the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab said:—"He is a member of the old aristocracy. Thoroughly loyal and one of the few people who helped in Lahore during the disturbances. I think it would be a very good thing if he were given an interview." 26th Aug. 1920.

*Krishnanagar, Maharaja Kshannuish Chandra Ray of.*—Representative of the Krishnanagar Raj family which is one of the leading families in Bengal. 27th Dec. 1916.  
22nd Feb. 1921.

*Krishna Sahay, The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur.*—Is an Elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council from Bihar and Orissa. Has been an Additional Member of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council. In 1913 he was recommended by the Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa for an interview with the Viceroy. In his telegram the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor said—"He is a highly-respected Member of the Local Legislative Council and His Honour would be glad if the honour of an interview could be accorded without giving His Excellency undue trouble or creating precedent." 18th Sept. 1916.  
22nd Mar. 1917.  
28th Feb. 1918.  
23rd Sept. 1918.  
31st Dec. 1919.

He was created a Rai Bahadur in 1913. He had an interview with Lord Hardinge.

*Kunj Behari Thapur, Rai Bahadur, M. B. E.*—Born. October 20th, 1865; 11th May 1918. educated at Gujrat, Multan, Sirsa and Ludhiana High Schools and Lahore Government College; Secretary, Lahore Public Library; Fellow of the Punjab University; was for many years Assistant Editor of the Lahore *Tribune* and Proprietor of the *Punjab Patriot* and the *Akhbar Haftawar*; was Secretary to the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir Exhibition in 1909; owns land in Chuniam Colony, granted by Government.

In recommending him for the title of M. B. E., which was conferred on him on 4th December 1917, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab said:—"For many years has been prominent in public life in Lahore and was given the title of Rai Bahadur on 1st January 1913. Since the outbreak of the war, he has been one of the most active and prominent members of the Punjab War News Association organised for the purpose of refuting mischievous or alarming rumours and spreading correct information about the war. He is a very sound and able journalist and every week articles from his pen have appeared in the English and Vernacular Press, which have had considerable influence in steadying public opinion and maintaining confidence."

Publications—Translations into Urdu of several volumes of the "Rulers of India" series.

*Kurupam, Raja Vairicharla Virabhadra Razu Bahadur, of.*—The Raja is descended from the ancient and well-known Vairicharla family of the 16th Oct. 1916.



Vizagapatam District. As early as 1435 his ancestors established themselves as independent rulers of Kurupam, the title of Raja becoming hereditary. The Raja succeed to the Estate in 1891, and attained his majority in 1898. His administration of the Estate has been wise and progressive. He has also found leisure for public service. He is an earnest supporter of law and order and has, on many occasions, raised his voice against sedition and violence. He was the prime mover in establishing the Imperial League in the Madras Presidency. He was an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council and is one of the best landlords in Madras. Though comparatively young, he has already taken a position among the landlords of the Madras Presidency—not so much on account of the importance of his own Estate, as because of his force of character. Among his many public charities are a dispensary at the head-quarters of the *Zemindari*, a primary school at Kurupam, and a public market at Vizagapatam.

The Raja had interviews with Lord Hardinge.

16th Nov. 1916.

*Kushalgarh, Rao Udai Singh of.*—The Chiefship of Kushalgarh is a feudatory of Banswara and not an independent State.

The Kushalgarh family belongs to the Rathor clan of Rajputs.

It is closely connected with the ruling family of Jhabua in Central India, and is descended from Rao Jodha of Marwar, whose great grandson, Askarn, obtained a grant of Kushalgarh from the Emperor Aurangazeb.

The present Chief, Rao Udai Singh, was born in 1860, and succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, Zorawar Singh, in 1891.

The Chief is not entitled to any salute. The estate has not been visited by any Viceroy.

The Rao of Kushalgarh attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar in December 1911.

On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Rao placed all the resources of his estate at the disposal of Government and offered his personal services and also those of his sons.

*Lakshmi Narayan Lal, Rai Sahib.*—Is a nominated non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly. 12th Mar. 1921.

The Bihar and Orissa Government, in recommending him for nomination, stated that he had done good work in support of the co-operative movement and that he edits magazines on agriculture and industry and would be a suitable representative of the agricultural classes.

*Lefroy, H. Maxwell, M. A., F. E. S., F. Z. S.*—Imperial Silk Specialist. 26th June 1916.

*Loharu, Nawab Sir Amiruddin Ahmad Khan Bahadur, K. C. I. E., of.*—7th April 1916.  
Loharu is a small semi-independent State under the control of the Commissioner of Delhi. The family is descended from a Bokhara Moghal, who took service with the Emperor Ahmed Shah. His son took service with the Raja of Alwar, who used him as Agent with Lord Lake who finally conferred on him a perpetual jagir of the annual value of Rs. 3,00,000 (£20,000). His son and successor was executed for complicity in the murder of Mr. Fraser, Resident at Delhi, and part of the Loharu territory was confiscated. The title of Nawab was revived in favour of the father of the present Chief by Earl Northbrook in 1874. The State is small, and is mostly desert on the borders of Bikaner. It has a population of 15,229, and an annual revenue of Rs. 66,000 (£4,400). 24th June 1920.

The present Chief was born in 1860 and succeeded to the Chiefship in 1884. He is an able administrator, a scholar and a country gentleman. He was appointed an Additional Member of the Governor-General's Council in 1895 and was made a K. C. I. E. in 1897. He was a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council from 1899 to 1901. In 1893 he was appointed Superintendent of the Maler Kotla State and administered its affairs with ability till 1902.

The present Chief is the only one of the four who is entitled to a salute. A salute of 9 guns was granted to him as a personal distinction on 1st January 1903. He is not entitled to be called "His Highness".

Lord Hardinge saw him on 12th June 1912.

*Lakshman Rao, Kumar.*—

October 1920.

*Lovett, The Hon'ble Sir Verney, K. C. S. I.*—Commissioner, Lucknow.

20th Sept. 1917.





*MacKenna, Mr. J., C. I. E., I. C. S*—Burma Commission, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India and Director, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa. 22nd Sept. 1917.

*Mackenzie, Mr. DeWitt, of the Associated Press of America*.—He has come out to India at the suggestion of the India Office to gather information regarding the situation in order that the American public may be accurately informed. Mr. Mackenzie also wished for facilities being afforded him for studying the development of the resources of the country, its trade, &c., &c. 12th Oct 1916.

Mr. Mackenzie was commended to the good offices of all Hon'ble Members and certain Local Governments.

*McRobert, Sir Alexander, Kt.*—Manager and Director of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore. President of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce for nine years, and represented that body in the Legislative Council of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for four successive terms of two years each; represented Chamber at the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire at Montreal, 1903, London, 1906 and 1912, and Sydney, 1909; Fellow of the University of Allahabad in the Faculty of Science since 1904; Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles (V. D.); has travelled extensively all over the world. 15th June 1918.

*Madan Mohan Malaviya, The Hon'ble Pandit*.—Is a Vakil of the High Court, Allahabad, and an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. Was President of the Indian National Congress held at Lahore in December 1908. Was one of the moving spirits in connection with the Proclamation Pillar, Allahabad. Was one of the prime movers of the Hindu University Scheme, Benares. 26th Sept. 1916.  
25th June 1917.  
15th Sept. 1917.  
11th Mar. 1918.  
11th July 1918.  
27th June 1909.  
27th Feb. 1919.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces in his letter of 4th September 1916 said:—"Malaviya has been beating the big drum up and down the province in protest against the Municipal Bill. He is extraordinarily clever at working up an agitation, and using the cry of religion in danger. The act has become law, and separate representation will come into force. But the Brahman is a hard man to beat; his next weapon is going to be an effort to boycott the new Municipal Boards. Malaviya and his henchmen have been moving heaven and earth to get the Hindu members of the existing boards to resign, and also to induce respectable Hindus to refrain from the coming elections. So far the movement has been an utter failure. It began to show signs of success when virtually all the Hindu members of the Allahabad Municipality resigned; there was some indication of the contagion spreading. Lucknow, however, held out, because the local Hindus had their disagreement with Malaviya about Mrs. Besant"; and in his letter of 7th September 1916 His Honour said:—"Among the other activities of Malaviya and his party, as a counterblast to what they consider our unfair partiality to the Mahomedans, is the revival of a so-called religious grievance about Hardwar. The whole affair was settled three years ago to their satisfaction, and we gave certain undertakings as regards the progress of the canal works, which they accepted as meeting their religious susceptibilities in full. Everything has been done in accordance with those undertakings; but it has seemed good to some of the agitators to revive the old trouble, and in particular to pretend that we are not carrying out our promises. This is absolutely untrue, and the whole business is engineered in the hope of squeezing out some further concessions and worrying us into some blunder."

He wishes to see His Excellency on question of Government's attitude towards Home Rule Movement and internments of Mrs. Besant, and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia.

He had interviews with Lord Hardinge.

*Maharaj Singh, Kunwdr, C. I. E., M. A.*—Senior Assistant Secretary, Education Department. 3rd July 1917.

*Mahmudabad, The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, K. C. I. E., Khan Bahadur, of*.—This family is said to be descended from one Kazi Nasr-ullah, a Siddiki Sheikh of Baghdad, who came to India in the days 8th June 1916.  
22nd Sept. 1917.  
19th Mar. 1918.  
13th Mar. 1919.  
30th Aug. 1920.

of Shahab-ud-din Ghorī and settled at Amroha. For three generations his descendants held the office of Kazi at Delhi. One of his descendants founded the town of Mahmudabad and is said to have been Faujdar of Jaunpur—a district in the United Provinces.

The title of Raja was made hereditary in 1877. He is an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. Is an Honorary Magistrate and Munsif. He takes great interest in education, being a strong supporter of the Colvin School at Lucknow. He gave Rs. 35,000 for the study of science at the Aligarh College, and also gave one lakh towards the funds of the Muslim University. He is President of the Constitution Committee of the University. Was appointed in 1906 a Fellow of the Allahabad University. He was created a K. C. I. E. on 1st January 1909. He was President of the Deputation which waited on the Hon'ble Sir James Meston in connection with Cawnpore riot.

Speaks English, but not fluently.

The Raja had interviews with Lord Hardinge.

25th Sept. 1916. *Mahomed Ali Jinnah, The Hon'ble Mr.*—Is an elected Member of the  
15th Sept. 1917. Imperial Legislative Council from Bombay.

Was previously in the Imperial Council from 4th January 1910 to 3rd January 1913 and was later nominated to Council for a short period in connection with the Musalman Wakf Validating Bill.

He had an interview with Lord Hardinge.

20th Sept. 1920. *Mahomed Ali, The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid.*—Is a nominated non-official  
Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. Appointed on 31st July 1920.

12th May 1917. *Mahomed Mokarim Ali Khan, K. B., Risaldar-Major.*—He is a retired  
Risaldar-Major Bahadur of the 8th Irregular Cavalry, now 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.

In recommending him for an interview with the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey wrote as follows:—"I hope you will excuse me if I redeem a promise made to Resaldar-Major Mahomed Mokarim Ali Khan, K. B., to help him to an interview with you. He fought all through the Mutiny and is now an excessively aged man; he says he is 112; he might be almost anything. If you could see him it would confer a great happiness on the old man; and it might be interesting to you, for his talk is full of old time worthies."

In recommending him for an interview with His Excellency, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Elliot wrote as follows:—"This wonderful old retired Indian officer is in trouble in his old age. This is no fault of his, but due to the large and ever-increasing family dependent on him and on his sons.

The chief support of his old age has been his nephew Ahsan Ali, who is retiring from the post of Sub-Registrar under the 55 years' Rules. As the Lieutenant-Governor has upheld the orders for retirement—at least I am given to understand that he has done so—there is no possibility of the question being reopened. But it would be possible to help him in other ways, and if this old Mutiny veteran could possibly have the honour of an interview with His Excellency, it would be a solace to him in his old age, and I rather think His Excellency will be glad to see a man who has seen so much, as he was born in 1805, and has served in many places as well as in the Mutiny Campaign.

I shall do what I can in this district for the family, but I write this to you chiefly because the old man has a letter from my late father in September 1872."

4th Nov. 1916. *Mainpuri, Raja Sheomangal Singh Bahadur of.*—Of very blue blood and head of the famous Chauhan clan of Rajputs, but is lacking in small talk and ideas, might very possibly give help in recruiting Rajputs and followers.

12th Mar. 1921. *Majumdar, Rai Bahadur Jadu Nath, C. I. E.*—Represents the Presidency Division Non-Mahomedan Rural constituency, Bengal.

He is the son of the late Tara Prosanna Majumdar and one of the most prominent citizens of Jessore; is a Pleader and the elected Chairman of the

Jessore District Board; moderate in politics and took a prominent part in recruiting for the original Bengali Regiment in which his son was early enrolled. His son is now likely to come out as a member of the Indian Civil Service being a nominated service candidate. The Rai Bahadur is at present chiefly interested in obtaining for Members of the Legislative Assembly the title of Hon'ble and an increase in their allowances. In these views he has the support of the *Times of India*.

*Makins, Lieutenant-General Sir George Henry, K. C. M. G. (President, Royal College of Surgeons.)*—Is Chairman of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the general improvement in the whole standard of comfort and accommodation in the hospitals for British troops in India. 23rd Nov. 1917.

*Maler Kotla, His Highness Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur, of.*—He succeeded his father in 1908 and was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, on the 5th January 1909. 7th April 1916.  
13th June 1918.  
23rd July 1909.  
6th Sept. 1920.

The State maintains a Company of Sappers, numbering 186 for Imperial Service, and has in addition a local force of 67 Cavalry, 193 Infantry, 110 Artillery and 2 serviceable guns. The Maler Kotla Sappers rendered good service during the Tirah Campaign of 1897, and their work in China in 1901 was most favourably reported on. The Nawab enjoys a personal salute of 11 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

On the outbreak of the War the Nawab offered his Imperial Service Sappers and the resources of his State. The State Sappers were employed in France and subsequently at Basrah. His Highness contributed generously to the various War Funds and made a munificent donation towards the expenses of the Indian Expeditionary Force besides helping in various ways.

The Nawab, when Regent, was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

He had interviews with Lord Minto and lunched at Viceregal Lodge on 12th August 1909. He was also granted interviews with Lord Hardinge.

*Manipur, His Highness Raja Chura Chand Singh of.*—The Raja was installed on the *gadi* by Sir Lancelot Hare, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, on the 4th February 1908. During the minority of the Chief the State was administered by the Political Agent as Superintendent. His Highness was educated in the Mayo College from 1895—1901, and later joined the Imperial Cadet Corps. Forced labour of all kinds was abolished in the State during the Superintendency. Education has great progress of late. The administration of the State is now conducted by the Raja, assisted by a Durbar, consisting of a Vice-President, who is a member of the Indian Civil Service, three ordinary and three additional members, who are all Manipuris. He is a 11-gun Chief. His Highness is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. 23rd Jan. 1917.

His Highness the Raja has made the following offers in connection with the war :—

- (a) Resources of the State.
- (b) Personal services and those of his men; a double company of infantry has been accepted. These are being trained at Lansdowne with a Garhwali regiment and will later proceed on service as reinforcement to a Gurkha regiment. The Raja asked to be allowed to go on service with them, but was told his duty was rather to remain in his State. It has been suggested, however, that he should visit the men during their period of training at Lansdowne.
- (c) To raise a Company of Imperial Service Sappers and Miners. Not availed of, as a great deal of time would be required to train the men.
- (d) Four motor ambulance cars.
- (e) Rs. 22,500 for the purchase of an aeroplane for use in Mesopotamia.

*Maula Bakhsh, Nawab, Khan Bahadur, C. I. E.*— 25th Aug 1919.

*Maulvi Muhammad Ahmad Shamsul-Uluma of Deoband*— 22nd May 1919.

*Maung Bah Too, The Hon'ble, C. I. E., K. S. M.*—Is an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. 19th Mar. 1917.

- 14th Mar. 1921. *Maung Po Bye, The Hon'ble.*—He represents Burma (general) on the Council of State.
- 25th Sept. 1916 *Mazharul Haque, The Hon'ble Mr.*—Is an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council for Bihar and Orissa.
- Born 1866; educated Patna and Lucknow. Was enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court in 1891, and began practice at Bankipore, and is now one of the leaders of the Patna Bar. Secretary of the Charitable Famine Relief Fund, Saran District, 1897, and Vice-President of the Municipality. Founded the All-India Muslim League, 1906. Previously served on the Imperial Legislative Council from 1909 to 1912. Presided at the 4th session of the Bihar Provincial Council in 1911.
- 4th Sept. 1920.  
1st April 1921. *Mehta, Mr. R. D., C. I. E.*—Born in Bombay on 26th July 1849. In 1870 Mr. Mehta went to Hong Kong to inaugurate a branch of his father's business; in 1877 he went to England and there purchased the machinery with which he founded a cotton mill in Calcutta and he has since been a prominent member of the Calcutta commercial community. He has been for many years on various public bodies in Calcutta. He was elected Sheriff of the city for the year 1893 and has been always in the forefront of public movements in Bengal. The distinction of a Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire was accorded him in 1897 in recognition of his many public services. Served Government for 30 years. Would like to be nominated to the Council of State by His Excellency the Viceroy.
- 31st Mar. 1921. *Mehta, The Hon'ble Mr. C. V.*—Minister for Forest and Agriculture. Was an elected member of the old Legislative Council and a very active member of the Bombay Municipality.
- October 1920. *Mehta, Sir Bezonji Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadur, Kt.*—
- October 1920. *Mehta, The Hon'ble Mr. S. B., C. I. E.*—Is a Member of the Central Provinces' Legislative Council.
- 3rd. Dec. 1916. *Mibaya, The Tharazein.*—Is a surviving widow of King Mindon, one of the best of the Kings of Burma, who died about 1879. He was succeeded by Thebaw, now a pensioner at Ratanagiri, who was removed from Mandalay in 1885. The Tharazein Mibaya is not the mother of Thebaw, who was Mindon's son by one of his many other Queens.
- The Tharazein Mibaya lives at Rangoon with her son-in-law and daughter the Kawlin Mintha and his wife. They receive a pension of about Rs. 500 a month from Government. They are a very quiet and well-behaved household, and the Kawlin Mintha does useful work as an Honorary Magistrate.
- 5th July 1920. *Milki Ram, Rai Bahadur.*—Is a Member of the Stores Purchase Committee. Is a retired State Railway Officer of 43 year's standing and was head of the Stores Department of the North-Western Railway and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway before his retirement. He was elected President of the Lahore Municipality last year. He is also an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner.
- 5th Sept. 1916. *Milne, The Hon'ble Mr. J. S. Wardlaw.*—Of the firm of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company, Bombay.
- Representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the Imperial Legislative Council. He was referred to in connection with the allegations made by Mr. Simcox of Bombay, *vide* pamphlet put up below.
- 11th Sept. 1916.  
19th Mar. 1917.  
28th Feb. 1918.  
9th Sept. 1919. *Mir Asad Ali Khan, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur.*—Is an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.
- Is the second son of the late Nawab Saiyid Fateh Ali, Khan Bahadur, of Banganapallee; and can trace his descent to a Vizier of Persia, Saiyid Mohammad Razvi, of the time of Shah Abbas II. He first entered Government service, but soon turned his attention to commerce. He is proprietor of a firm and owns many houses in Madras. He is well known for his public spirit and benevolence. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him in 1911.
- He had interviews with Lord Hardinge.
- 24th Feb. 1921. *Mitter, Mr. P. C.*—

*Mohammed Ismail Khan, The Hon'ble, Haji Chowdhuri.*—Is a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. 13th Sept. 1919.  
11th Sept. 1920.

*Monahan, The Hon'ble Mr. F. J., I. C. S.,* Commissioner, Presidency Division, Calcutta.—Is a nominated (official) Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. 17th Sept. 1917.

*Morgan, G., Mr.*—President and Chairman, Calcutta Branch, European Association. 3rd May 1919.  
30th Dec. 1919.

*Murvi, His Highness Thakor Sahib Sir Waghji Ravaji, G. C. I. E., of.*—Is a last class Chief of Kathiawar directly under the Government of Bombay. He was educated at the Rajkumar College and is an active Ruler. Has a salute of 11 guns. Was created a G. C. I. E. in 1897. 20th Jan. 1917.

The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Delhi in 1877 on the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. He also attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in November 1900 and the Delhi Coronation Durbar on 1st January 1903. He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

*Moti Chand, The Hon'ble Raja, C. I. E., of Benares.*—Member, Legislative Council, United Provinces. The title of Raja is personal. 12th Mar. 1919.

*Mudhalkar Mr.*—Additional Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, Government. October 1920.

*Muhammad Hussain Khan, Khan of Garhi Habibulla.*—In recommending him for an interview the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, wrote as follows:— 10th April 1917.

"The Khan is partially paralysed and can hardly speak, but his very clever wazir, who always accompanies him, will have to be with him to interpret. In 1915, when things were looking rather bad on the Hazara border, he lent us his little army of about six hundred men to hold Frontier Constabulary outposts and offered to introduce conscription in his tribe if men were required. He is the hereditary Chief of the Swathis."

*Muhammad Akram Husain Bahadur, Prince Afsar-ul-Mulk Mirza.*—Sheriff of Calcutta. 20th Dec. 1919.  
26th Mar. 1921.

He represents the Calcutta and Suburbs Mahomedan Urban constituency on the Legislative Assembly. Son of late Sultan Alam Wazed Ali Shah, ex-King of Oudh; a political pensioner; has taken very little part in public life either socially or politically; was for some time the Sheriff of Calcutta; is an Honorary Presidency Magistrate; moderate in politics; has some influence with the higher circle of the Mahomedan community.

*Muhammad Ismail Khan, The Hon'ble Haji Chaudhuri.*—Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. 26th Feb. 1920.

*Muhammad Shafi, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian, C. I. E.*—Is a nominated Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. 9th Sept. 1916  
8th Feb. 1917.  
4th Mar. 1919.

In recommending him for a C. I. E., which was conferred on him on 3rd June 1916, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab wrote as follows:—"Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi belongs to a well-known Mahomedan family of Baghbanpura, near Lahore, which has produced many well-known Government servants and professional men. He is a near relative of Mr. Justice Shah Dir of the Punjab Chief Court. He is an eminent and successful advocate, and may be said to be the leader of the bar in the province and has been prominent in movements for the benefit of the Mahomedans of the Punjab. He has been for some years the General Secretary of the Punjab branch of the Muslim League, and in that capacity has thrown the weight of his influence into the scale on the side of moderation and discouraged agitation. His path in this connection has not been free from difficulties and he has been made a target for the attacks of the extreme and Pan-Islamic sections, but he has succeeded in maintaining the Punjab branch of the League in a sober and loyal attitude throughout the troubles of recent years. He has always been ready to give assistance and sound advice to Government officials. He was for many years a Member of the Provincial Council and is at present a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council."

At a recent meeting of the Imperial Council he moved the Resolution regarding the representation of India at the Imperial Conference.

He had interviews with Lord Hardinge.

Was born on 10th March 1869; educated at the Government and For-



the Bar and entered the Middle Temple. While in England he had the honour of being presented at a *levée* held by the late Queen-Empress; was Vice-President of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, a Member of the Paddington Parliament and the National Indian Association; took an active part in the General Election of 1892, and addressed many meetings in the Unionists' interests; distinguished himself at the Middle Temple by winning a scholarship in International and Constitutional Law, and was finally called to the Bar in 1892. Takes a great interest in the cause of education, and has made handsome donations to various educational institutions in Lahore as well as devoting himself to the interests of the agricultural communities. He was created a Khan Bahadur in 1908 and a C. I. E. in 1916.

26th Dec. 1916  
2nd Oct. 1921.  
24th Feb. 1917.

*Mukerjee, The Hon'ble Justice Sir Ashutosh, Kt., C. S. I.*—Judge of the Calcutta High Court and formerly Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. The Bengal Government noted of him in 1900 that "he is a sound and able man who promises to take a position of prominence in Calcutta, &c. He was offered, but circumstances prevented his accepting, the appointment of Indian Member of the Bengal Executive Council.

27th Dec. 1916.

*Mullick, S. K., M. D.*—Honorary Secretary of the Bengalee Regiment Committee.

21st Sept. 1916.

26th Mar. 1917.

*Munshi Ram, Mahatma.*—He is Governor and Principal of Gurukula, Hardwar. Was introduced to Lord Hardinge by Reverend C. F. Andrews in September 1913. He has just made an offer to subscribe Rs. 25,000 to the War Loan. He had an interview with Lord Hardinge.

His son went home some time ago and has been in difficulties with the Police.

12th April 1916.

22nd Feb. 1921.

*Murshidabad, The Hon'ble Ihtisham-ul-Mulk Rais-ud-Daula Amir-ul-Omrah Nawab Sir Asif Qudr Saiyid Wasif Ali Mirza, Khan Bahadur, Mahabatiang, K. C. S. I., K. C. V. O., Nawab Bahadur of.*—Is the present Head of the Nizamat Family. In conferring the hereditary title of "Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad", the Government of India directed that "the holder of the title shall be granted precedence over all titled nobles in Bengal".

10th May 1917.

*Muthu, Dr. C., M. D., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., of the Mendip Hills Sanatorium.*—He has come out to India with a letter of introduction from the India Office. In giving this letter Mr. Lucas says:—"By the instructions of the Secretary of State I have given Dr. C. Muthu, M. D., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., of the Mendip Hills Sanatorium, a letter of introduction to you. Dr. Muthu is visiting India this cold weather with a view to undertaking a lecturing tour on tuberculosis with the treatment of which in this country he has been connected for many years. He has some good testimonials.

Dr. Muthu raised in this country the question of being granted free travelling facilities over the Indian railways, but he has been informed that the question of granting any assistance of this nature is entirely a matter for the authorities in India, and in furnishing Dr. Muthu with a letter of introduction Mr. Chamberlain desires it to be understood that he has no wish to influence the authorities in India in this matter should Dr. Muthu renew his application to them, and you will understand that nothing has been done on this side to commit in any way those with whom the decision in India rests."

Sir Sankaran Nair says:—"I know Dr. Muthu. I would not promise any support to him at this stage. We might support him if Sir Pardey Lukis, and Lankester, &c., advise us to do so after interviewing him on his arrival."

Sir Pardey Lukis says:—"This appears to me to be an entirely unnecessary tour."

4th Nov. 1916.

*Muzamil-ullah Khan, Nawab, Khan Bahadur, of Bhikampur in Aligarh.* A large landholder and a very intelligent and enterprising man of strong practical loyalty. Has made a big profit from indigo lately and has a cotton press. For many years he was Assistant Secretary of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and of late years, as the Secretary has been almost incapable of work, has done practically all the work.

A friend and great admirer of the late Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan, founder of the M. A.-O. College.

24th Feb. 1919.

*Mysore, Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir, G. C. S. I., G. B. E., of.*

*Nabha, His Highness Maharaja Ripudaman Singh Malvender Bahadur*, 4th Aug. 1917.  
*F. R. G. S., M. R. A. S., of.*—Nabha is one of the three Phulkian States. 4th Aug. 1919.  
 The family of the Ruling Chief belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan.

In 1910 the Chief went to England on account of ill-health. Was received in private audience by His Majesty the King on his arrival in England. Attended the Coronation of His Majesty the King accompanied by the Maharani, 1911. He was in France at the time of the death of his father Colonel Sir Hera Singh and returned to the State in January 1912. He was formally installed as Chief of the State by the Political Agent in a Durbar held at Nabha on the 20th December 1912. He was present at the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912.

The State furnished a contingent which did excellent service on the frontier during the Afghan War of 1879-80, and its Imperial Service Troops were also employed on the Tirah and Buner Expeditions of 1897. The State also offered aid in operations on the frontier in 1908 against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes. The State was visited by Lord Lansdowne in October 1890, by Lord Curzon in November 1903 and by Lord Minto in 1906.

The Maharaja's offer of his Imperial Service Troops in connection with the war with Germany in 1914 could not be accepted in the first instance, as they were reported not fit for active service and later on for political reasons, and offers of pecuniary assistance too have been refused for political reasons. The Maharaja has made handsome contributions to unofficial War Funds of different kinds.

Before he was installed on the *gaddi* he was a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1906—8, and introduced the Anand (Sikh) Marriage Bill in the Council. The Maharaja introduced, among other reforms, Free Education in his State Elementary Schools.

*Narasimheswara Sarma Garu, The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B.*—Is an Elected Member (Madras) of the Imperial Legislative Council. Is a Vakil of Madras. Originally practised at Vizagapatam, but practises now in the Madras High Court. Was until the recent elections an elected member of the Madras Legislative Council for two or three terms. Possesses landed property; the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him in June 1909 in recognition of his public services. 21st Sept. 1916.  
 5th Feb. 1920.

*Narendranath, Diwan Bahadur Diwan, Raja.*—Was a Member of the Statutory Civil Service, appointed in 1888; a Deputy Commissioner in 1907 and later officiated as Commissioner, Lahore. Has translated Mill's "Liberty" into Urdu. Was recommended by the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab as one of the gentlemen who should pay homage to His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi. Was twice granted an interview with Lord Hardinge. He comes of an old family and his grandfather was one of Ranjit Singh's Ministers. Proposes to stand for the Reformed Council. 30th June 1920.

*Nashipur, Murshidabad, Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of.*—Landholder and Honorary Magistrate. He is conspicuous for his loyalty and suffered much for his loyal attitude in connection with the Bengal Partition agitation. Has been a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. Was granted title of Raja Bahadur in 1897, and Maharaja on 1st January 1910. He has rather strong views against the Congress and its works. 27th Dec. 1917.

*Nator, Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Roy of.*—Is an important and respected zemindar and belongs to an ancient Raj family. 27th Dec. 1916.

*Nathmal, The Hon'ble Rai Sahib Seth.*—Is a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. 8th Sept. 1919.  
 5th Feb. 1920.

He is local agent at Raipur of the firm of Bunsil Lal Abir Chand, the biggest bankers in the Central Provinces and possibly also in Rajputana. The firm is well known to the Maharaja of Bikanir. 11th Sept. 1920.



Mr. Slocock, Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, writes that Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal, though representative of the landholders, is not really a landholder at all, but derives his qualification for election from the fact that he is a title-holder. He is not a politician. "He is a perfectly loyal subject and earnest and well-meaning, but rather stupid man". In the local Council he was given to reading long meaningless speeches on subjects of which he was ignorant. He is not a worker, but his influence, such as it is, is on the side of Government, and there is nothing objectionable about him.

21st Aug. 1917.

*Navanagar, His Highness Jam Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, K. C. S. I., of.*—Jam Shri Jasaji, who ascended the *gadi* on 19th March 1903, died on 14th August 1906. His Highness Ranjitsinhji succeeded him and was installed on the *gadi* on the 11th March 1907. He was made an Honorary Major in His Majesty's Army in October 1914, and served with the Expeditionary Force in France. He was on field service up to the 15th November 1915. He was educated at Rajkumar College at Rajkot, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He joined Lincoln's Inn, and studied for the Bar. The Chief attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on 12th December 1911.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy as well as by the Governor of Bombay.

In recommending him for the grant of K. C. S. I., the Governor of Bombay observed as follows:—"Having lately been to Kathiawar, the Governor can urge that His Highness has shown a keenly progressive spirit in his State and a practical desire to improve the condition of his subjects. He has loyally co-operated with Government during the war, has given his personal services in France, has made available his Imperial Service Lancers, has presented motor cars, has organised the supply of a fleet of ambulances from Kathiawar Chiefs, and has given a hospital in England for officers. He is a great supporter of the Rajkumar College, and is absolutely loyal and thoroughly anxious to help towards Imperial unity."

2nd Octr. 1916.

4th Mar. 1919.

5th Jan. 1920.

15th Mar. 1920.

*Nawab Saiyid Ali Chaudhuri, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur.*—Is an Elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council from Bengal. Has founded an Anglo-Vernacular high school for poor boys at Comilla; also a public library, and has subscribed largely to local charities. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him in 1897.

12th Jan. 1917.

*Nepal, the Prime Minister of—.*

*Oldriere, The Reverend F.*—He is the Secretary for India, the Mission 6th June 1918.  
of Lepers. He had an interview with Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford on 12th July 1920.  
24th April last.

*Onkar Mull Jatia, Rai Bahadur, O. B. E.*—

27th Dec. 1919.

*Oram, Mr. Arthur, B. E.*—He is an Executive Engineer serving under 21st April 1919.  
Foreign and Political Department. He has recently returned from Kabul.



*Pal, Radhacharan, The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur.*—

20th Dec. 1919.

*Pandit, Rao Bahdur V. R., Barister-at-Law.*—

October 1920.

*Paranjapye, The Hon'ble Mr. R. P.*—Was Principal of the Fergusson College. Appointed Minister for Education in January last.

31st Mar. 1921.

*Patel, The Hon'ble Mr. V. J.*—

12th Sept. 1918.

*Patiala, Major-General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Bhupindar Singh Mahindar Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., C. B. E., of.*—Patiala ranks first amongst Native States in the Punjab. The family of the Ruling Chief belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan.

14th April 1917.

14th Feb. 1921.

The present Chief, Maharaja Sir Bhupindar Singh, G. C. I. E., succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father Maharaja Sir Rajindra Singh, G. C. S. I., in November 1900. The late Chief was only 28 years of age when he died. The administration during the minority of Maharaja Bhupindar Singh, who was educated at the Aitchison College from October 1904 to February 1908, was conducted by a Council of Regency consisting of three Members. With effect from 1st October 1909 the resignation of the Council was accepted, and the Maharaja began to rule the State. The Maharaja was, on the 3rd November 1910, formally invested with full powers by His Excellency Lord Minto. His Highness paid a visit to Europe during the year 1911 and was subsequently present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, when he was appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. He attended the ceremonies connected with the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912.

The State furnished a contingent of 1,100 men which did excellent service during the Kabul War of 1897, and its Imperial Service Troops were also employed in the Tirah Campaign of 1897. The State also offered aid in the operations on the frontier in 1908 against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

*Pattani, The Hon'ble Sir Prabhashankar D., K. C. I. E.*—Is a nominated Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

12th Sept. 1916.

22nd Feb. 1919.

27th May 1920.

The Governor of Bombay, in recommending Mr. Pattani for C. I. E. in 1910, said:—"Mr. Pattani became Private Secretary to the Chief of Bhavnagar shortly after his installation, and was promoted to be Diwan about six years ago. He is a man of marked ability and intelligence, combined with a great charm of manner. The reputation of Bhavnagar as one of the best administered of the Bombay States is no doubt in great part due to the Diwan. The internal administration of the State is essentially wise and progressive, while the people, owing to a generous land revenue policy, are happy and contented. The Governor considers that the value of Mr. Pattani's administrative work fully entitles him to the honour of a C. I. E.", and

In recommending him for a K. C. I. E., which was conferred on him in 1915, the Governor of Bombay wrote as follows:—"Mr. Pattani's work as Diwan of Bhavnagar is too well known to require any remarks. His work as a Member of my Executive Council has been quite excellent. He has shown independence of thought and action, and I shall much miss his help when he leaves in August."

He was recommended this year by the Governor of Bombay for a nominated Membership on the Imperial Legislative Council.

He presented a marble statue of Lord Curzon to the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta.

He has now retired on pension from the Bhavnagar State.

Member of the Reforms Committee.

*Paul, Mr. K. T.*—General Secretary, Young Men's Christian Associations, India and Ceylon.

5th Jan. 1920.

*Pickford, The Hon'ble Mr. A. D.*—Offg. Chief Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association.

16th Dec. 1918.

19th July 1920.

*Pir Ghulam Abbas.*—In introducing him to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Major-General Sir G. F. MacMunn wrote as follows:—"The old man I was talking of last night is the Pir Ghulam Abbas, Pir of Makkod—of the Quraish tribe (*i. e.*, of the Prophet's tribe). He is a Pir among the hills on the Punjab side of the Indus above Kalabagh, of great influence among Khattaks and Puvali Mahomedans of the military tribes.

12th Oct. 1920

He has a small fraternity of *ex*-Indian officers and non-commissioned officers who go around visiting regiments, preaching loyalty to Government, and that the Government is the true friend of Islam and of India. He was very influential at the time of our troubles with our Mahomedan troops in Mesopotamia. He has no axe to grind except in so far as his influence and possibly ecclesiastical dues may suffer in the growing tendency to boycott the friends of Government. He is a courteous old gentleman (not really old) and has an old attendant who talks good English. He is staying with Malik Sir Umar Hyat Khan at Lauriston. I imagine he is a man that belongs to our best type of friends."

26th Mar 1917.

*Pithapuram, Raja Rao Venkata Kumara Mahipati Surya, Rao Bahadur of.*—Was born in 1885, and succeeded his father, Raja Gangadhara Rama Rao, in 1890. The late Raja's title was recognised as hereditary by the Government in 1877. During the present Raja's minority the estate was under the charge of the Court of Wards.

The Pithapuram *zemindari* lies in the Godavari District of Madras Presidency, and is very fertile. The estate has an area of 393 square miles, and a population of nearly 300,000. The total income of the estate is nearly 11 lakhs, and the demand for cesses and land revenue four lakhs.

In recommending him for an interview Lord Pentland said—"His estates, which are extensive and well managed, lie near Cocanada in the Godavari District of this Presidency. He was educated at Newington which may be described as a school or college for wards of Court under the supervision of the Court of Wards and indirectly of Government. He is a young man of considerable character and public spirit, of 32 years of age, interested in education and other public movements and already distinguished by his generosity in such matters. I believe he is a member of the Brahmo Samaj, and certainly, if not actually a member, sympathises warmly with that movement. He proposes to do himself the honour of presenting his respects to Your Excellency, and I would venture to recommend him to your kind consideration as entirely worthy of such personal recognition."

19th Feb. 1917.

*Polak, Mr. H. S.*—

8th Jan. 1920.

*Polynesia, The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of.*—

27th Dec. 1916.

19th Dec 1918.

22nd Feb. 1921.

*Pradyot Kumar Tagore, Maharaja Bahadur Sir, Kt.*—Adopted son and successor of the late Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jatindra Mohan Tagore, K. C. S. I., represented the city of Calcutta on the occasion of the Coronation in England of King Edward VII. The title of "Maharaja" is hereditary. Was created Knight in 1906 in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Calcutta. Is one of the Trustees of the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund.

6th Jan. 1917.

5th Feb. 1921.

*Pudukkottai, His Highness Sir Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, G. C. I. E., of.*—Pudukkottai is a small State, surrounded by the Districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Ramnad and Madura, and is mostly plain, interspersed here and there with hills surmounted by old forts. The Chiefs of the State claim to be Sudras and are of the Kallan tribe. The Chief rendered useful service in the 18th century to the British during fighting with the French round Trichonopoly and in the wars with Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan. As a reward, the Chief solicited the confirmation of the grant made to him about the middle of the 18th century by Partab Singh, Raja of Tanjore, of the fort and District of Keelanilai, situated in the southern part of Tanjore. On the recommendation of Lord Clive, the Governor of Madras recognised the grant, and this was confirmed in 1806 by the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

The Raja was born in 1875. He has five brothers, the eldest of whom, is the present Diwan of the State. The Raja was entrusted with powers of administration in November 1894. He visited England in 1898, and was received by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and he paid several more visits to England for the benefit of his health. Has a salute of 11 guns.

The right of the Rajas of Pudukkottai to adopt for purposes of succession was recognised by a *sanad* under the hand of Earl Canning.

The Raja was received by His Royal Highness the then Prince of Wales in Madras at the beginning of 1906, and was present at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911 to which he was invited by the Government of Madras. He was received at Delhi by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor.

*Rafi-ud-din Ahmad, Maulvi, Barrister-at-Law.*—Late Indian Secretary to Queen Victoria. Ex-Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. 21st July 1917.

*Ragho Prasad Narain Singh, Rai Bahadur, Raja (Baron, Allahabad).*—The personal title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him on 1st January 1909 in recognition of his loyalty and services in connection with plague, famine, and agricultural development. The title of Raja was conferred on him as a personal distinction on 1st January 1916. He is an Honorary Magistrate of the third class and an Honorary Munsif. 20th Mar. 1920.

*Raghujai Singh, Thakur of Padaria Estate, District Bilaspore, Central Provinces.*—Is a big Zemindar and elder brother of Feudatory Chief of Kawardha, Raipur, Central Provinces. 12th Mar. 1919.

*Raghunath Prasad, Seth.*—Head of the oldest Merwari firm in Bengal (Tarachand Gansyam Das). Jan. 1920.

*Rahim Bakhsh, Moulvi Khan Bahadur*— 9th Nov. 1918.

*Rama Bhadra Naidu, The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V.*—Is a Member of the Council of State. He traces his descent from Rama Bhadri Naick, Military Governor of Madura under the King of Vizianagar in the 15th century; takes a great interest in education and agriculture and has founded an experimental farm; he is held in much esteem and was given the title of Zamindar; was formerly a Member of the Madras Legislative Council. 12th Mar. 1921.

*Rama Rayaningar, Dewan Bahadur.*—In introducing him to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy the Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chitnavis said:—"You will kindly excuse me for introducing to you my friend Dewan Bahadur Rama Rayaningar. He was a Member of Council and was the mover of the Jail Resolution. Now in Madras he together with Dr. Nair are leading the movement to raise the status on the non-Brahman classes. He is a big landholder and has come here for the deputation which waited upon His Excellency the Viceroy yesterday. He has a mind to see you and I therefore request you to kindly grant him a short interview." 13th Mar. 1919.  
27th Dec. 1919.  
4th Sept. 1920.

Is a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

*Ramaswami Aiyar, C. P.*—He is Secretary of All-India Home Rule League and also Secretary to the Joint All-India Deputation Congress and Muslim League. He has come to Delhi to attend a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee on the 23rd February 1918. 23rd Feb. 1918.  
26th Sept. 1918.  
24th Aug. 1920.

Is a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

*Rampal Singh, The Hon'ble Raja Sir, K. C. I. E.*—Is an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. Born 1867. Educated at the M. A. O. College, Aligarh; was a Member of the United Provinces Council until his election to the Imperial Council. Is a Fellow of the Allahabad University; Secretary of the Kshatriya High School, Benares; is an Honorary Magistrate. Member of the Executive Committee, British India Association; Vice-Chairman of the Bareilly District Board, and a Director of the Allahabad Bank, Limited. 8th March 1917.  
12th Sept. 1918.  
9th Sept. 1919.  
26th Feb. 1920.

He was created a K. C. I. E. in June 1906.

*Rampur, Colonel His Highness Nawab Sir Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, Mustaid Jung, G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., A.-D.-C. of.*—The Rampur State was founded by Rohilla Afghans early in the 18th century. The revenue of the State is about 45 lakhs, and it maintains two squadrons of Imperial Service Cavalry (the Rampur Lancers) and a battalion of Infantry. The Nawab's ancestor was distinguished for loyalty in the mutiny. 4th Aug. 1916

The present Nawab is 41 years old and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1889. During the minority the affairs of the State were managed by a Council of Regency which was dissolved in 1896 when the present Chief was invested with powers, subject to certain minor restrictions which were thought advisable at the time. These restrictions were, at His Highness's request, entirely abolished a few months ago.

The Nawab went on a tour round the world in 1893 and visited Japan, Canada, United States and England as well as Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Athens. He was present at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 as an A.-D.-C. to the King and a member of the Durbar Committee, and he received the Order of G. C. V. O. at the hands of His Majesty.

The Nawab was badly handicapped at the start by disreputable relations who were described by the United Provinces Government as being "the vilest human material". He has, however, developed into a creditable Ruler, and Sir James Meston recently described him as unfailingly loyal and unhesitatingly helpful so long as one does not interfere in his purely domestic affairs. He has been a Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council.

His Highness is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. During the tour made in 1905-06 by His Majesty the King-Emperor, when Prince of Wales, the Nawab visited His Royal Highness and received the honour of a return visit.

The following are His Highness's offer of services, gifts, &c., in connection with the war :—

Personal service and resources of State.

Rampur Imperial Service Infantry proceeded on active service.

Depôt of Imperial Service Infantry increased temporarily to provide reinforcements for the regiment on active service.

Detachment of Imperial Service Lancers employed in training horses for Government at Bellary.

Detachment of Imperial Service Lancers accompanied Government remounts to Europe.

Supplied horses for Government use.

Joined scheme for Hospital-Ship *Loyalty*.

Seven tents for hospital use in France.

Rs. 10,000 to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

To train remounts for Government in the State.

12th Mar. 1921.

*Rangaswamy Ayyangar, The Hon'ble Mr. K. V.*—Is a Member of the Council of State. He is the son of the late Mr. Vasudeva Ayyangar who was a nominated Member of the Madras Legislative Council from 1903—1906, a public-spirited and influential gentleman and one of those to whom the National College at Trichinopoly owes its existence; he is the proprietor of two villages in Ariyalur Zamindari in the Trichinopoly District; belongs to a well-to-do and influential family and is one of the foremost citizens of the District; was an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

11th Sept. 1916.  
17th Feb. 1917.  
12th Mar. 1917.  
13th Sept. 1917.  
21st Sept. 1918.  
23rd Sept. 1919.  
8th Jan. 1920.

*Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. A.*—Is an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council for Madras.

*Rankine, Mr. R. S. D.*—

6th Jan. 1920.

*Ray, Maharaj-Kumar Jagadish Nath*, of Dinajpur.—

10th Mar. 1920.

*Reddi, The Hon'ble Mr. K. V., B. A.*—

31st Oct. 1916.

*Rewa, Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur of.*—His Highness succeeded to the *gadi* in 1880, but being a minor (aged 3 years and 6 months) the State remained under the supervision of the Political Agent. In 1895 the Maharaja received full ruling powers. He was made a G. C. S. I. in 1897. He offered his personal services for military duty on the frontier in 1897, but the offer was not accepted. His Highness's main hobby is his State Army. He offered the services of his troops, provided that he were allowed to go with them to the front. The offer could not, of course, be accepted.

*Roy, Dr. P. K.*—In recommending him for an interview, Sir C. Sankaran Nair said :—You have perhaps heard of Dr. P. K. Roy who was in the Indian Educational Service and retired as Principal, Presidency College. He is now (1917) the Inspector of Colleges for the University. He will be able to give His Excellency a lot of information if he can find time to grant him an interview. He, as a student, was bracketed with Lord Haldane, who has spoken of him very highly in some of his speeches. 17th Jan. 1918.

*Roy, Mr. Kesav Chandar.*—He is a Press correspondent and a member of the Associated Press. He has been in Simla for many years. 8th June 1916.  
26th June 1917.  
2nd Feb. 1918.

He had an interview with Lord Hardinge in June 1914.

29th May 1918.  
9th Oct. 1919.  
24th June 1920.





*Saadullah Khan of Umarzai, Khan Bahadur.*—He is an Extra Assistant Commissioner and Indian Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province. 18th Sept. 1920.

In recommending the Khan Bahadur for an interview the Hon'ble Sir Hamilton Grant said:—"His Excellency very kindly said that he would see my Indian Assistant Khan Bahadur Saadullah Khan of Umarzai for a few minutes, in view of his good work in connection with the *Hijrat* movement and the Hazara disturbances. When would it be convenient for His Excellency to give him five minutes?"

*Sailana, His Highness Raja Sir Jaswant Singh, K. C. I. E., of—Sailana* 7th April 1916.  
pays an annual tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 42,000 to the Government of India under the same conditions as Ratlam, of which territory it originally formed a part.

Jaswant Singh succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in October 1895. He was made a K. C. I. E. in June 1904, and was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905, on which occasion His Royal Highness invested him with the insignia. The privilege of exchanging *kharitas* with His Excellency the Viceroy was conferred on His Highness in 1911. He was present at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

*Saiyad Al-i-Nabi, Ohaudhri, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nawab.*—Has been lately elected the first non-official Chairman of the Agra Municipality and is also an elected Member of the U. P. Legislative Council. 4th Nov. 1914.  
4th Mar. 1919.

*Saiyed Allahando Shah, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur.*—Is an Elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council from Bombay for Sind representing the landholders. Zemindar of Darbelo in the Nawabshah District of Sindh; title conferred in 1909 in recognition of his public services. 17th Sept. 1911.  
15th Sept. 1917.

He does not talk English.

*Saiyid Ahmad, Shamsul Ulama, Moulvi*—He is the hereditary Imam of the Juma Masjid, Delhi, and reputed to be a descendant of the Prophet family imported by the Moghal Kings. He is a man of considerable importance in Mahomedan affairs in Delhi, and appealed to as an authority on Mahomedan Law. 1st June 1916.

The Imam Sahib had an interview with Lord Minto on 4th June 1908, and expressed loyalty to the British Government on behalf of the Musalman community of India and abhorrence of the bomb outrages in Bengal. He stated that the younger generation of educated Hindus was thoroughly disloyal, and that the Arya Samaj, which had missions in every big town and village in Upper India, was one of the chief means for disseminating sedition. The Mahomedans could never associate themselves with such people. They only hoped that, for the peace of the country, repressive measures would be introduced without delay, and all conspirators be deported.

The title of Shams-ul-Ulma was conferred on him in 1911.

He had interviews with Lord Hardinge.

*Saiyid Ali Imam, Sir, K. C. S. I., Bar-at-Law,*—President, Executive Council, Nizam's Government. 7th Oct. 1919.  
29th Dec. 1919.  
20th Sept. 1920.

*Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhari, Khan Bahadur Nawab.*— 24th Feb. 1921.

*Sangli, Meherban Chintamanrao Dhundirav alias Appasaheb Patwardhan,* Chief of— 17th Feb. 1921.

*Sarbadhikari, Deba Prasad, The Hon'ble Sir, Kt., C.I.E.*—Late Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University and also a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. 12th April 1916.  
17th June 1916.  
26th Dec. 1916.

He was created a C. I. E. in 1914.

He had interviews with Lord Hardinge.

Has come to Simla to confer with the Education Member on pressing University matters.

His Excellency saw him on 12th April 1916 at Calcutta. 20th Dec. 1919.  
21st Aug. 1920.

- 20th Dec. 1919. *Sarbadhikari, Suresh Prosad, Dr. C. I. E.—*
- 21st Mar. 1921. *Sarhill, Mr. R. S.—Manager, The New Empire.*
- 16th Sept. 1919. *Sarma, The Hon'ble Mr. B. N.—*
- 24th Mar. 1902. *Sarma, Mr. R. S.—*In introducing Mr. Sarma the Secretary of State for India (Mr. Montagu) wrote :— “ I have given this letter to Mr. R. S. Sarma, who has visited this country to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Government of India Bill. Mr. Sarma has been of great assistance to me throughout the autumn, and I should be very glad if you would be kind enough to use your good offices on his behalf in any way that may be suitable when he presents this letter ”.
- 12th April 1916. *Saunders, Mr. J. O. B.—Manager, Englishman.*
- 19th Mar. 1921. *Seddon, The Hon'ble Mr. C. N., I. C. S., Bombay.—*Is a nominated Member of the Council of State.
- 12th April 1916. *Sen, Satyendra Nath, Babu.—*Editor, *Indian Mirror.*
- 6th Jan. 1920. *Setalvad, The Hon'ble Sir C. H.—*Appointed Member of the Executive Council last January. Previously held office for a short period as Judge of the High Court. Is Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. Was a member of the Hunter Commission.
- 31st Mar. 1921. *Setalvad, Mr. E. H.—*
- 9th Nov. 1918. *Shah Din, The Hon'ble Mian Muhammad, Khan Bahadur, Barrister-at-Law.—*Fellow of the Punjab University; Trustee of the M. A. O. College; President of the Young Men's Muhammadan Association, Lahore; Member of the Committee of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Institute; Fellow and Honorary Secretary of the Punjab Association; Member of the Committee of Management of St. John's Ambulance Association.
- 14th April 1917. *Shah Nawaz Bhutto, The Hon'ble Khan Sahib, O. B. E.—*Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Born 1868. He comes of a distinguished and ancient family, known as the Mian family of Baghbanpura in the District of Lahore. He was educated at the Mission High School and the Lahore Government College. In 1887 he left for England to study for the Bar, and joined the Middle Temple. After going through the usual course of legal instruction he was called to the Bar in June 1890. He distinguished himself in the Middle Temple by obtaining a scholarship and several prizes offered by the Council of Legal Education. Returning to Lahore he was enrolled as an Advocate of the Chief Court, Punjab, in 1891, and, as such, enjoyed a lucrative practice. He was appointed a Judge of the Punjab Chief Court on 6th October 1908 and is now Acting Chief Judge of the same Court. A man of wide influence, wisely used and much respected by all classes.

- 26th Feb. 1920. *Shah Nawaz Bhutto, The Hon'ble Khan Sahib, O. B. E.—*Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.
- 10th Mar. 1920. *Shahpura, Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji, K. C. I. E., of.—*This Chiefship was formed by the grant in *jagir* by the Emperor Shah Jahan in 1629 to Sujan Singh, a cadet of the Ruling house of Udaipur (Mewar).
- 17th Feb. 1917. *Shahpura, Rajadhiraja Jagat Singh received a sanad from the British Government fixing the amount of tribute at Rs. 10,000 per annum with certain provisos and concessions.*

In 1848, Rajadhiraja Jagat Singh received a *sanad* from the British Government fixing the amount of tribute at Rs. 10,000 per annum with certain provisos and concessions.

The present Chief was selected in 1870 from among the nearest of kin to succeed the late Chief, who had died without adopting an heir. He was born on the 7th November 1855 and was entrusted with the management of his estate in 1875.

The Chief has no salute, but is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, though in return he is only visited by the Foreign Secretary. He was created a K. C. I. E. in 1903.

No Viceroy has ever visited the Chiefship. The present Chief attended the Durbar of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Agra in 1876, and also the Durbars of Lord Mayo at Ajmer in 1870 and Lord Northbrook at Delhi in 1875, and the Coronation Durbars at Delhi in 1903 and 1911.

On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Rajadhiraja placed all the resources of the Chiefship at the disposal of Government and offered the personal services of himself and his two sons.

*Shamsabad, Malik Muhammad Amin Khan, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur*, 21st Aug. 1916.  
 of.—The head of the Shamsabad family claims to have descended from Shamir Khan, who founded the village and reclaimed the land between it and the Indus from the river. In 1848-49 one of the ancestors of the Khan Bahadur, Malik Firoz-ud-din, served under General Nicholson at Ramnagar, Margala, Pind Dadan Khan and elsewhere, and was rewarded for his distinguished services by a perpetual jagir. General Nicholson had a high opinion of the Malik, who for his service during the Mutiny was reinstated in the appointment of Tahsildar, from which he had been removed in 1855, and received a *khilat* of Rs. 500.

Feroz-ud-din died in 1867, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Roshan-ud-din, who inherited the perpetual jagir. He received a *khilat* at the Durbar held at Hassan Abdal in 1873, and was always ready to render any assistance in his power to the District authorities. He died in 1893 and was followed by his eldest son Malik Muhammad Amin, who was educated at the Aitchison College, where he held the Aitchison Scholarship for the Rawalpindi District. He is a Zamindar in the Attock District, where he has done much to help recruiting, and a Provincial Durbari.

Is an elected Member of the Punjab Legislative Council. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him on 1st January 1915.

He had an interview with Lord Hardinge in July 1915.

*Shams-ul-Huda, Nawab Sir Syed, K. C. I. E.*—He was elected as 26th Dec. 1916.  
 Member of the Imperial Legislative Council as their representative by the 24th Feb. 1921.  
 Mahomedan community of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Is a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court. Was first Native Member of the Governor of Bengal's Executive Council. The title of Nawab is personal. He was created a K. C. I. E. in 1916.

*Sheikupura, Raja Fateh Singh, M. B. E.*, of—He is the descendant of 20th July 1918.  
 Raja Tej Singh, a very important member of the Sikh Court. He is second on the list of Provincial Durbaris in the Punjab. In 1911 the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab said that socially he is of sufficient importance to be received by His Excellency, but that except on this score he has no special claim.

In recommending him for the grant of the title of M. B. E., which was conferred on him on 3rd June 1918, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab wrote as follows:—

“Raja Fateh Singh is the head of the Gaur Brahman family of Sheikupura and ranks second on the list of Durbaris of the Province. His uncle, Raja Tej Singh, was President of the Council of Regency at Lahore during the period between the 1st and 2nd Sikh Wars. Raja Fateh Singh, though not a strong personality, is a well-intentioned man who has done something for recruiting among the Gaur Brahmins of the South-East Punjab and has contributed some Rs. 40,000 to various funds connected with the war.”

*Sheoparshad, Lala, Rai Bahadur, C. I. E.*—He owns about one-third of 8th Feb. 1917.  
 Delhi, is a millionaire, banker and Honorary Magistrate with 2nd class criminal powers. Has a good knowledge of commercial matters. He is a Provincial Durbari. Was created a Rai Bahadur on 1st January 1907, and a C. I. E. on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar. He was a member of the Deputation which was proposed by Haziq-ul-Mulk Hakim Mahomed Ajmal Khan to wait on Lord Hardinge in connection with Unani and Vedic College, Delhi.

*Shivaganga Samasthan, The Abbot of.*—In recommending him for an 12th May 1917.  
 interview, The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer wrote as follows:—“The head of the great Shivaganga Samasthan, a very important Hindu monastic institution, whose “Abbot” has much influence in Southern India, is at present in Delhi and has sent word to me that he would be very glad to come on to Simla if he could have the privilege of an interview with His Excellency.

I know him and can testify to his high character, while my experience as Chief Secretary in Madras was that his influence was exercised in desirable ways. If His Excellency would care to grant the holy man an interview and will fix a date and hour, I will let him know.”

18th Oct. 1916. *Shivanandan Prasad Singh, The Hon'ble Raja, O. B. E.*—Is an elected  
 27th June 1918. Member of the Provincial Legislative Council. Son of Raja Kamaleshwar  
 30th June 1919. Parsad Singh of Monghyr. Both are well known for their loyalty and public  
 21st Aug. 1920. spirit.  
 12th Mar. 1921.

In recommending him for an interview in 1910 the then Private Secretary to Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal said that, if His Excellency could find the time to grant the gentleman an interview, it would be advisable to do so.

In recommending him for grant of O. B. E. title, which was conferred on him on 3rd June 1918, the Hon'ble Sir Edward Gait said—"This gentleman took a very prominent part in the 'Our Day' organisation in the Monghyr District, of which he was Honorary Secretary."

He had one interview with Lord Hardinge in 1916 and 1918.

He represents the Bihar and Orissa Land-holders' constituency. Was an elected Member of the Provincial Legislative Council. Son of the late Raja Kamaleshwar Prasad Singh of Monghyr. Is well known for his loyalty and public spirit. Has lately subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the North China Famine Relief Fund. Wishes to present a picture of His Excellency to the Council Chamber, Simla.

Jan. 1920. *Shoprosad Joonjoomwala, Rai Bahadur.*—Banker and Zemindar; founded the Cottage Hospital attached to the Medical College.

26th Feb. 1917. *Shukul, The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bishundutta.*—Is an elected Member  
 18th Sept. 1917. of the Imperial Legislative Council from the Central Provinces.

He was born in 1876; educated at the Raj Kumar College, Jubbulpore, and Canning College, Lucknow. Appointed an Honorary Magistrate in 1898. Chairman of the Local Board and Vice-President of the Municipal Committee of Sehere in the Central Provinces. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him in 1910.

10th Jan. 1921. *Sinha, Babu Adit Prasad.*—He has been a Member of the Bihar Legislative Council. He is the first non-official Chairman of the Darbhanga Municipality. His interest in public affairs is considerable. Is an Honorary Magistrate of Darbhanga. Is always anxious to promote the interests of the Maharaja of Darbhanga.

7th March 1921. *Sinha, The Hon'ble Lala Sukhbir.*—Is a Member of the Council of State. Represents the United Provinces Northern non-Mahomedan constituency.

21st Sept. 1916. *Sinha, The Hon'ble Sir Satyendra Prasanna, Kt., Barrister-at-Law.*—  
 6th Jan. 1917. Late Law Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council and is now Advocate-General of Bengal and Additional Member of the Bengal Legislative Council for making Laws and Regulations. He was created a Knight in 1915. Has been appointed to succeed the Hon'ble Sir S. Huda on Bengal Council when latter vacates.

4th Sept. 1919. *Sinha, Sachidananda, The Hon'ble Mr., Bar.-at-Law.*—Is a Member of  
 20th Jan. 1920. the Imperial Legislative Council from Behar.  
 18th Sept. 1920.  
 14th Mar. 1921.

He is Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly. He represents the Patna cum Shahabad Non-Mahomedan constituency. Has been a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Born on 10th November 1871. Belongs to a highly respected family of Kayastha, the members of which have distinguished themselves both as public servants and legal practitioners. He is a keen and staunch social reformer. He has tried to assimilate and harmonise the highest culture of the East and the West, and those who know him best gladly testify that he has been highly successful in this rather difficult task.

17th Feb. 1921. *Sirguja, Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo of—*

25th Sept. 1916. *Sirmoor, Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Amar Parkash*  
 9th Sept. 1918. *Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., of.*—Sirmoor ranks first among the Simla  
 17th Feb. 1921. Hill States and sixth among the States of the Punjab. The ruling family  
 19th Mar. 1921. has been in the possession of the State for over 800 years. The country was conquered by the Gurkhas, who were expelled by the British. The State stretches from the Chor and the Giri River to the border of the Amballa Division. The revenue is over 8 lakhs.

He is the son of the late Raja, and his succession has been recognised by the Government of India, subject to the conditions that sentence of death passed by him shall be confirmed by the Commissioner of Amballa Division.

He was installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on October 26th, 1911; he was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar in December 1911. Has a salute of 11 guns.

In recommending him for grant of K. C. S. I., which was conferred on him in June 1915, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab wrote as follows:—  
“His administration has been very successful and Nahan is in excellent order. The State has for many years maintained a very efficient company of Imperial Service Sappers and Miners, which has seen service on several occasions in Tirah and elsewhere, and has now proceeded once more to the front. His Highness presented Rs. 10,000 to the Imperial Relief Fund and made a gift of 25,000lbs. of tea from his estate in the Dun for the use of the troops on service.”

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. He had interviews with Lord Hardinge.

*Sirohi, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur of—* 4th Sept. 1920.

*Sitapura, His Highness Raja Sir Ram Singh, K. C. I. E., of—* Ram Singh succeeded to the *gadi* in 1900. 7th April 1916.  
31st Oct. 1916.

He was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. The privilege of exchanging *kharitas* with His Excellency the Viceroy was conferred on His Highness in 1911. He was made a K. C. I. E. on the 12th December 1911 in honour of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi at which he was present.

*Sita Nath Roy, The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur, B. L.—*Is an Elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. 16th Sept. 1916.  
22th Mar. 1917.

Is a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court; elected representative of the Indian commercial community on the Legislative Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, 31st December 1909, elected representative of the Indian commercial community on the Legislative Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, 4th January 1910; the title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him in 1903. 18th Sept. 1917.  
11th Mar. 1918.  
4th Mar. 1919.  
4th Mar. 1920.

He had an interview with Lord Hardinge.

*Sly, The Hon'ble Mr. F. G., C. S. I.,—*Commissioner of Nagpur. 6th Oct. 1916.

*Sohan Lal, Rai Bahadur Bakhshi.—*Represents non-Mahomedan constituency of the Jullundur Division, Punjab. A Vakil of the High Court and enjoys a moderate practice; is also Zamindar and Jagirdar in the Kangra District; though only a small landholder, he is a champion of the cause of Zamindars; was an elected Member of the old Provincial Council; with a somewhat dull manner and exterior he has a good heart. 19th Mar. 1921.

*Sonpur, Maharaja Sir Bir Mitrodaya Singh Deo, K. C. I. E., of and son and heir of—* 14th Feb. 1921.

*Sorabji, Miss Cornelia, K.-I.-H.—*Fifth daughter of the Reverend Sorabji Khursedji and Franscena Sorabji, educated at Somerville College, Oxford, and Lincoln's Inn, London. In 1904 appointed Legal Adviser to *purdah-nashin* ladies under the Court of Wards, Bengal. In recommending her for a gold Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, which was conferred on her in 1909, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam said—“Miss Sorabji has done most exceptional and valuable work in the *zenanas* as assistant to the Court of Wards in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, and as a legal adviser to ladies who come under the Court of Wards or are connected with those who have come under the Court of Wards. This is a new line of work of very great merit which she has struck out for herself under the ægis of Government, and her sympathetic and untiring work has been most beneficial in furthering the interests of these ladies, explaining to them the objects and intentions of the Court of Wards and protecting their interests.” 5th Oct. 1916.

*Sorabji, R. K., Mr.—*He is a Professor of the Law College, Allahabad, and a member of the Allahabad University. He is a Barrister-at-Law and a 19th June 1919.



brother of Miss Cornelia Sorabji and Mr. Pennell. He was recommended for the post of Indian Assistant for Mr. Arnold, but, on the ground of his being a Christian, his name was not considered.

22nd Mar. 1917.  
12th Sept. 1918.  
11th Nov. 1918.  
3rd Mar. 1919.  
4th Sept. 1920.

*Srinivasa Sastri Avargal, The Hon'ble Mr. V. S.*—Is an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Was Headmaster of the Hindu High School in Madras town. Gave up this appointment and joined the Servants of India Society. On Mr. Gokhale's death succeeded him as the President of the Society. Was a nominated Member of the Madras Legislative Council before the recent elections to that Council.

24th Jan. 1917.

*Stone, The Hon'ble Mr. J. A., M. A., C. I. E.*,—Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

22nd July 1916.

*Subnis, Raghunath Venkaji, Rao Bahadur, C. I. E., Dewan, Kohlapur State.*—In recommending him for the C. I. E., which was conferred on January 1st, 1914, Lord Willingdon wrote as follows:—"Has been in Kohlapur State service since 1893, first as tutor to His Highness the Maharaja and was appointed Dewan in 1898; was made a Rao Bahadur in 1905. Is a Parbhu by caste, and as the loyal Dewan of a loyal Ruler has been for many years of great assistance to the Maharaja and has enabled him to hold out against the machinations of seditionists and to co-operate with the Bombay Government in tracing the ramifications of Deccan conspiracies. In regard to the internal administration of the State, he has maintained the government at a very high level of efficiency."

Lord Willingdon says he is an excellent fellow and might be useful in giving his views on the Tilak-Chirol case. Mr. Wood says the Dewan is an old friend of his.

5th July 1917.  
12th Sept. 1918.  
24th June 1920.

*Sukhbir Singh, The Hon'ble Lala. Muzaffarnagar.*—Has been a Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces from the 20th December 1909. Is Chairman of the Municipal Board and an Honorary Magistrate of the third class. Was born in 1868.

16th Nov. 1916.

*Sukhdeo Pershad, Rao Bahadur Pandit, C. I. E.*,—Senior Member, Mehkma Khas, Udaipur.

7th Aug. 1916.

*Sundar Lal, Dr. Rai Bahadur, B. A., LL. D., C. I. E.*—Is an Advocate of the High Court for the North-Western Provinces, Vice-Chancellor and Fellow of the Allahabad University. He was granted the title of Rai Bahadur in 1905 in recognition of good service as Fellow of the University of Allahabad. He was second Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh from the 18th May to 23rd October 1909, including a short period of officiating as Judicial Commissioner. He resigned his appointment. Officiated as Puisne Judge of the Allahabad High Court from the 10th June to 18th July 1914. He was created a C. I. E. in 1907. Has been a Member of the Provincial Legislative Council. He was nominated a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council for a short period in connection with the Hindu University Bill.

He was sounded as to his willingness to accept a seat on the India Council rendered vacant by Sir K. G. Gupta, but said his orthodox habits would prevent him from ever living in England. Was strongly recommended for the Indian seat on the proposed Executive Council for the United Provinces.

He had interviews with Lord Hardinge.

12th Sept. 1916.  
26th July 1920.

*Sundar Singh, Majithia, The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur.*—Is an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

He belongs to one of the most distinguished families of the Punjab. He is the son of the famous Raja Surat Singh. When the Second Sikh War broke out he joined the rebellion from the first. After the battle of Gujarat his jagir, worth Rs. 22,500 per annum, was confiscated, and he was removed to Benares, where he remained under surveillance. During the Mutiny he was conspicuously loyal, and it was due to his personal influence and exertions that the Sikh detachment in Benares remained firm. He displayed conspicuous gallantry in the field on several occasions and was once severely wounded. For his services he was granted a special pension and a valuable jagir in perpetuity. He received the title of Raja and later on C. S. I.

Sardar Sundar Singh is a man of good education and great public spirit. He has been Secretary to the Chief Khalsa Diwan and the Khalsa College for some years, and it was largely due to his exertions that a large sum was collected in aid of the College.

Has been a non-official nominated Member of the Punjab Legislative Council. He was created a Sardar Bahadur in 1910.

He had interviews with Lord Hardinge.

*Surguja, Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo of.*—Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo was born in 1893 and succeeded in 1917; annual revenue, 2½ lakhs. His State is the second largest of the Feudatory States in the Central Provinces. He is not entitled to correspond with or be received by the Viceroy, but he is a nice, well-educated young man. He has no special axe to grind. 9th Mar. 1920.

*Susang, Maharaja Bhupendra Chandra Sinha of.*—Succeeded to the title in 1916. Belong to the ancient family of Susang, a much respected and influential family. The title of "Maharaja" is hereditary. 27th Dec. 1916.

*Syed Ahmed, Shams-ul-Ulama.*—Imam of Juma Masjid.

11th Mar. 1920.

*Syed Ghulam Abbas Sajjada Nashin, Pir.*—In recommending him for an interview, the Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor wrote as follows:—"He and his followers have done much for recruiting in the Frontier and in his own neighbourhood, and his services are highly valued by the military authorities. But the Civil do not think so much of them. The latter rather incline to the opinion that Ghulam Abbas, while thoroughly loyal, is apt to take credit for what his "murids" accomplish. 14th Jan. 1918.

Still he is a Pir of much influence in the Frontier and in the Western Punjab. And the fact that he was accorded the honour of an interview would be much appreciated by a very large circle of Mahomedans.

Sir Michael does not wish to recommend that His Excellency should receive him. But only to let you know that he is a suitable person to be received, should time and circumstances permit."

*Syed Hasan Imam, Mr.*—Late a Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court and a brother of the Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam, K. C. S. I. He has been recently elected President of the Special Session of the Indian National Congress. 26th Sept 1918.

*Syed Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nawab.*—Is an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council from Bengal. Has founded an Anglo-Vernacular High School for poor boys at Comilla; also a public library, and has subscribed largely to local charities. He was created a Khan Bahadur in 1897 and a Nawab in 1911. 22nd Mar. 1917.  
11th Mar. 1918.  
22nd Mar. 1918.





*Tata, Sir Dorabji Jamsetji, Kt.*

14th Nov. 1919.

*Teignmouth-Shore, Reverend T. E.—*

6th Jan. 1920.

*Tej Bahadur Sapru, The Hon'ble Dr., L.L. D.*—Is an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. Is an Advocate of the Allahabad High Court, and was for many years a Member of the local Council.

21st Mar. 1917.

17th Sept. 1917.

21st Mar. 1918.

9th Nov. 1918.

*Tek Chand, Diwan, O.B.E., I. C.S.*—He is Deputy Commissioner of Karnal. In recommending him for an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi wrote as follows:—  
“I am writing to introduce to you my friend Diwan Tek Chand, O.B.E., I. C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Karnal. He is one of the senior-most Indian Civilians in the Punjab and has also served under the Government of India. I have known him for many years and entertain a high opinion of his ability and integrity. He wishes to pay his respects to His Excellency, and I hope you will be able to arrange this for him.”

24th Mar. 1920.

*Thathane Baing.—*

8th Dec. 1916.



*Udaipur, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., of.*—He was, on the death on the 23rd December 1884 of the late Chief without issue, unanimously selected for the *gadi* by the Maharanis and Sardars. 17th April 1916.

This selection having been accepted and confirmed by the Supreme Government, His Highness was installed on the 4th March 1885. He was invested with full powers of administration on the 22nd August 1885 and was created a G. C. S. I. in February 1887.

He attended the Durbar in December 1911 and was created a G. C. I. E.

He had an interview with Lord Hardinge in 1913.

*Udaipur, Maharaj Kumar, of.*—

*Umar Hayat Khan, The Hon'ble Major Malik Sir, Tiwana, K. C. I. E., C. B. E., M. V. O.* 17th April 1916.  
6th Sept. 1918.  
27th June 1919.  
18th Sept. 1920.

He represents the West Punjab Mahomedan constituency on the Council of State. Son of Khan Bahadur Malik Sahib Khan, C. S. I.; a large land-owner and a successful horsebreeder; an Honorary Magistrate and a member of the District Board. 26th Mar. 1921.



*Vankaner, Captain Raj Saheb Sir Amarsinhji Banesinhji, K. C. I. E.,* 8th Nov. 1919.  
*of.*—The present Raj Saheb was educated at the Rajkumar College, and after a tour in India and England, was invested with the powers of the State on the 18th March 1899. He is proving himself a good ruler. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in November 1900. He attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on 12th December 1911 and was made a K. C. I. E. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. He also holds a *sanad* of adoption. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Pratapsinhji, was born on the 12th April 1907.

*Venganad Vasudeva Raja Avargal, Valiya Nambidi, C. I. E., Raja of Kollengode.*—Is a Landholder, Palghat, Malabar. The title of Raja is personal. 12th Mar. 1919.

*Venkat Rao Gujar, Zemindar, Kamptee, Nagpur.*—

October 1920.

*Visvesvaraya, Mr. M., B. A., L. C. E., M. Inst. C. E., C. I. E.*—Born in 1st March 1917.  
 September 1861. He retired from the service of the Bombay Government in October 1909 and joined the Mysore service as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works and Railways, on 15th November 1909. After serving for about three years in this capacity he was on 10th November 1912 raised to the position of Dewan of Mysore. He was in January 1906 awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the second class; and was made a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the occasion of the King-Emperor's Coronation at Delhi in December 1911.



*Wacha, The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Eduljee, Kt.*—Is an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. 19th Mar. 1917.  
16th Sept. 1917.  
26th Feb. 1918.

Born 1844; Joint Honorary General Secretary of the Indian National Congress; President of the 17th National Congress, Calcutta 1901; President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1901-02. Is Managing Agent of the Gokuldas Sholapur Cotton Mills; Editor of the English columns of the *Kaisar-i-Hind* and a constant writer to Indian papers and journals. 10th Sept. 1918.  
3rd Mar. 1919.  
8th Sept. 1919.  
2nd Mar. 1920.  
5th Feb. 1921.  
19th Feb. 1921.  
19th Mar. 1921.

He was created a Knighthood in June 1917.

*Wankaner, Captain His Highness Sir Amarsinhji Banesinhji, K. C. I. E., Raj Saheb of.*—The present Raj Saheb Amarsinhji was educated at the Rajkumar College, and after a tour in India and England, was invested with the powers of the State on the 18th March 1899. He is proving himself a good ruler. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in November 1900. He attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on 12th December 1911 and was made a K. C. I. E. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. He also holds a *sanad* of adoption. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Pratapsinhji was born on the 12th April 1907. 9th Oct. 1920.

*Williams, Mr. Rushbrook.*—

12th Sept. 1918.

*Williams, Professor Rushbrooke.*—

21st Feb. 1919.

*Wilson, Mr. C. A.*—*Ex-member* of the Canadian House of Commons.

19th Mar. 1921.

*Wood, The Hon'ble Mr. Arden.*—

27th Dec. 1918.

*Woolacott, Mr. J. E.*—Press correspondent for *Pioneer*.

14th Nov. 1917.

22nd Aug. 1919.

19th May 1920.

14th Octr. 1924.





*Young, The Hon'ble Mr. C. P. Radford, B. A., Barrister-at-Law.—* 5th Oct. 1918.  
Government Advocate, Chief Court, Lower Burma. Officiating Judge, Chief  
Court, Lower Burma, from 1st November 1917.

*Yusuf Ali, Mr. A.—*

9th Mar. 1920.



*Zia-uddin Ahmad, The Hon'ble Dr., C. I. E.*—Is a Member of the Provincial Legislative Council. 7th July 1919.  
5th July 1920.  
18th Nov. 1920.

He is Senior Tutor and Professor of Mathematics, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh. He was a Member of the Calcutta University Commission.

*Zulfiqar Ali Khan, The Hon'ble Nawab, C. S. I.*—He is the second Dec. 1918.  
cousin of the Nawab of Maler Kotla. For some years there was a great dispute 17th July 1916.  
between him and the Nawab, and Lord Minto settled this in favour of him and 26th Sept. 1918.  
his brothers.

He was appointed an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner at Ludhiana, in which capacity he did good work for some years. He resigned this post in 1895 to proceed to England, where he spent two years. He is an excellent English, French and Persian scholar, and is a prominent member and Honorary Secretary of the Punjab Chiefs' Association. He resides at Lahore and Simla. He has been a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

He, on behalf of the non-official Members of the Imperial Legislative Council, presented a bust of the late Sir Jhon Jenkins which Lord Hardinge unveiled in March 1916 at Delhi.

He has just been nominated a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council as representative of the landed aristocracy of the Punjab.

He was for three years Chief Minister of Patiala and finally resigned owing to differences with the Maharaja. There were probably faults on both sides.







